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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO 119. BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 18. 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES

FROM BOMBAY FOR

MARSEILLES & LONDON,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT

BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
19th July	Salsette ..	6000	Medina.	12500
26th ..	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
2nd August	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
9th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
16th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Maloja ..	12500
23rd ..	Caledonia..	8000	.....	..
30th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th September	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
13th ..	India ..	8000	Macedonia....	10500
20th ..	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamers.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m. 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Ton
21st February.	Caledonia.	8000	*.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7 March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora	10500
21st ..	Macedonia	10500	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya.	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia	10000
2nd May.	Caledonia	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8
,, LONDON ..	,, 627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792

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Superintendent.

Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru.	Y. Tozawa.	4625	21st July	11th July
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	13th July	25th July
Rangoon Maru	Y Kamoshita.	3936	27th July	8th Aug.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6153	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.

For Freight apply to—

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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Intend to despatch Steamer as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing Date.	Time	Route
DUMRA ..	1695	Thu. 24th July	9 a.m.	Direct
DHASA ..	2185	Fri. 25th July.	*6 a.m.	Direct

*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (weekly).

S.S. "Dumra," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 24th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS. (Weekly.)

S.S. "Barkura," 3,159 tons, on Thursdays, 24th July calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit Mahomerah and Busrah.
Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage	Sailing on	
†LINDULA ..	3358	Thursday	24th July
*PENTAKOTA..	3518	,,	7th August
†PONDUA ..	3305	,,	21st ,,
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	,,	4th Sept

†Calls at Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira Delagoa Bay and Durban.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA. (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

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18th July 1913.
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THE

Bombay Chronicle

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TOWN.

Yearly .....Rs. 20
Half-Yearly .....Rs. 11
Quarterly .....Rs. 6

MOFUSSIL.

Yearly.....Rs. 30
Half-Yearly.....Rs. 16
Quarterly.....Rs. 9

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N.B.—The only firm in the East with an up-to-date Cleaning Plant.

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HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

Branches:—

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Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent. P. A. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

160

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ESTABLISHED 1905.

REGISTERED CAPITAL 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 1,50,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL 75,00,000
RESERVED FUND 15,00,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest at 2½ per cent. is allowed on daily balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST at the rate of 4½ per cent. is allowed in Fixed Deposits for twelve months. Minimum amount accepted is Rs. 500.

RATE OF INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS ARE OPENED in the Savings Bank in the name of one or more persons and interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged against approved security.

SHARES AND GOVERNMENT PAPER are sold and purchased on commission and received for safe custody, and interest is recovered upon them.

STERLING DRAFTS payable in London are sold and purchased.

Gold and Silver imported for constituents.

Further particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL D. SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

175

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Paid-up .....Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund .....Rs. 62,500

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7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Current Accounts opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deposits for 12 months 5 per cent., and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

Subscribed Capital £1,000,000
Paid up Capital £400,000
Reserve Fund £15,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders £600,000

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

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L. F. TUCKER,
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264

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
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Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

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POONA NO. 1.	AJMERE.
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DHOND.	MHOW.
LONAVLA.	KOTAH.
SHOLAPUR.	RATLAM.
WADI.	PHULARA.
HYDERABAD.	NEEMUCH.
SECUNDERABAD.	REWARI.
	BANDIQUE.

NOTICES

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

No. 1503 E. 1481. Regtd. 17-7-13
Recd. 15-7-13.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits in the name of Curramoney Gangjee alias Curr.mbhoy Gangji alias Karambhoy Gangi alias Karmbhai Gangjee alias Karmbhai Gangji late of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Merchant deceased, being joint Family property.

Jafferbhai Ganji of Bombay Khoja Mahomedan Merchant a brother of the said deceased merchant residing at Durga Mohoila outside the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twelfth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Sealed the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
The 12th day of July, 1913.

Messrs. BICKNELL MERWANJI ROMER & Co.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Rukhbai widow of Bhat Chhotalal Gangaram of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Ganpat Raghuram of Bombay Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant Priest residing at Muter Gully Mumbadevi Road without the Fort surviving Executor according to the tenor of the Will .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Probate.

Witness Sir Basil Scott, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirteen and in the fourth year of our Reign.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

Seal.

W. J. HOWARD.
The 11th day of July 1913.

Messrs. DIKSHIT & PURSHOTAMRAI,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
0289

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Regular daily through Service between Bombay and the Principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

Bogie Stock, Restaurant Cars, Electric Lights and Fans.

Ease, comfort and luxury ensured.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN.

BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

Down From Bombay H. M.				Up To Bombay H. M.
19 15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
0 44	Arr.	Manmad	Dep.	7- 0
10-18	..	Bhopal	..	21- 1
12-52	..	Bina	..	18-25
15-13	..	Jhansi	..	15-50
17- 8	..	Gwalior	..	13-51
19-41	..	Agra Cantonment	..	11-17
20-42	..	Muttra	..	10-18
23- 0	..	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
3-17	..	Ambala Cantonment	Dep.	3-55
5-39	..	Ludhiana	..	1-16
6- 2	..	Phillaur	..	0-47
6-45	..	Jullundur	..	0-9
9-29	..	Amritsar	..	22-29
11-45	..	Lahore	..	21-22
14-33	..	Lala Musa	..	15-43
18-51	..	Rawalpindi	..	11-44
23-18	Arr	Peshawar Cantonment	..	6-54

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

Down H. M.				Up H. M.
9-15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
23-0	Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8 0
23-25	Dep.	Delhi	Arr.	7-28
2-52	Arr.	Ambalia	Dep.	3-55
3-45	Dep.	Ambalia	Arr.	2-51
5-38	Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1-0
6-15	Dep.	Kalka	Arr.	0-12
13-42	Arr.	Simla	Dep.	18- 0

BETWEEN—BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

Down. H. M.				Up. H. M.
19-15	Dep.	Bombay	Arr.	12-35
16-15	..	Jhansi	Dep.	15-50
18-13	..	Orai	..	13-14
20-30	..	Cawnpore	..	11- 8
21-45	..	Lucknow	..	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
General Traffic Manager.

NOTICE.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to one p.m. (Bombay Time) on Thursday, the 31st day of July, 1913, for the supply of Half Round Teakwood sleepers.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 400, to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. of the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

A. C. CHRISTIANSON,
M. S. E., A. M. I. M. E.,
Storekeeper,
Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli,
17th July, 1913. 0295

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged:—

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
Minimum charge	1	0

CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

APPLES—PEARS—9lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, by V. P. parcel post, all charges included. Apply Captain BANON, Dufi Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 0257

MEALS SUPPLIED by English lady neighbourhood Apollo Bunder. Excellent tiffins and dinners. Terms moderate. Special reductions for parties. Apply Box No. 004, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.

WANTED to purchase old type, tea lead, and tin. Also quotations pig lead and antimony. Send quotations to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED.—By young lady POST as COMPANION to European or Indian lady. Apply Box 500, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—2 Teakwood COUNTERS as good as new. Size: 11 ft. by 3 ft. by 3 ft. 2ins. For particulars apply to THE INDIAN MOTOR TAXI-CAB Co., Ltd., Chapaty. 0288

FOR SALE.—Four cylinder F. N. MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE CAR FOR SALE, in perfect running order. Price Rs. 1,200 or near offer. Apply Box 30, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE CHESTNUT ARAB PONY five years very comfortable paces, believed sound. Price Rs. 350, or near offer. Box 26, c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

WEINBERGS

Turkish Cigarettes.

Packed in Double Tins

ALWAYS IN PERFECT CONDITION

Even in the Monsoon.

SOLE AGENTS.

PHIPSON & Co.

BOMBAY.

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,

WHICH WAS

Founded by Motorists for Motorists

OFFERS

Special Comprehensive Policy.

Some special features are:

- No Limit to Number of Claims in Year.
- Prompt and Liberal Settlement of Claims.
- Complete Cover and Absolute Security.
- Moderate Premium and Equitable Treatment.

Prospectus and rates on application to—

E. F. HALLIWELL.

General Agent,
3, Elphinstone Circle,
Fort, BOMBAY

Phone: 2352.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

To-Night! *To-Night!*

A Brilliant Cines' Masterpiece

THE SISTERS' ORDEAL.

(3,000 Feet—3 Parts.)

A stirring story of the Australian bush, taken amidst entirely natural surroundings. It's simply packed full of thrilling situations, every foot of the picture developing some new sensation.

Full share of Comics.

3 shows nightly—7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.

Saturday and Sunday 11-15 to 12-15.

Prize Shows—Saturday and Sunday at 5-30.

CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST., FORT.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature office brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 bay Waller horse, both quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Australian brake, in good order.

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the entire contents of a bungalow, removed for convenience of sale, including: Electric light fittings, polished teak and other dining room suites, sideboards, cane and other chairs, also carved bedroom furniture, iron beds, cheval and plated wall mirrors, cradle, arm and writing chairs, office safe, mahogany commodes, tube sprays and bath pumps, wash stands, metal safes, carpets, dressing room suits of sofas and chairs, iron cornice, fancy ornaments, chairs and japanese vases, marble top chiffoniers, English palm stands, marble top tables, teapoys, one ebonized iron frame cottage piano and brass 400 days time piece single and double bedsteads, mirror door wardrobes, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing cases of drawers, cloth and gown presses, revolving trivet grasses, majolica pantineers, and fluch coskets, reclining sofas, copper and aluminium utensils, sewing machine, bicycle, etc., etc. The property of W. Williams, Esq. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CHAKLA STREET, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of August, 1913, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the transferees of the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Sir. Ananji Mahomedjee the undermentioned property under the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees by the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 16th day of September, 1905.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other adjoining land under New Survey No. 203, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under B. Ward No. 823 and Street No. 11-14-16 all which premises are situate at Chuckla Street in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded son or towards the East by the said Chuckla Street also called Old Kazee Street, on or towards the West by Hooseim Khan Khalifa Road, on or towards the North by the property of Ahmed Dewjee, and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Peeroo Dossa, but now of the said mortgagor and were formerly in occupation of Abdul Hoosein Hoosainalli, Goolamabas Goolamalli and Fidahoosein Goolamalli and are now in that of the said Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff Dinsha and Dharamsi, Attorneys for the transferees of the Mortgagees at their office No. 9, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 18th July, 1913.

"PAISLEY FLOUR"

The SURE raising powder

makes home baking quick, easy and successful. Cakes raised with Paisley Flour turn out very light and digestible.

Paisley Flour is used mixed 1 part to 8 parts ordinary flour before adding other ingredients. It is made by Brown & Polson.

A WEEK *stomach often rejects medicine that tastes bad. Better try Kasagra, which tastes so good that it has to be kept out of the children's way. The perfect laxative and constipation cure.*

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30 and 10 p.m.

Pictures only 8-30 to 9-30 p.m.

Last Few Days of the engagement of

WONG TOY SUN

The Celebrated Chinese Transformist finishes his engagement on Friday. All who have not seen him should take advantage of the opportunity.

Picture Programme.

Included in it is a thrilling love story of the Norsemen Days and a Special Topical illustrating the Jubilee Celebration of the Kaiser.

To-morrow's Attraction.

The Management have the pleasure of presenting next week the finest combined variety and Cinema Programme ever seen in Bombay. Wong Toy Sun on Saturday night will show off the mystic mantle of the East, but as the Immaculate Man from the West Mr. G. Stillwell will be found just as entertaining with a complete change of programme of Mystery and Magic.

Another Great Feature will be the showing of a series of films illustrating Capt. Scott's Expedition, for which the Excelsior have secured the exclusive Bombay rights. This story of

THE POLAR TRAGEDY
will be found of
ABSORBING INTEREST.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued.. 6,825 for		£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)	... ...	£112,664
Annual Income	...	£1,481,521
Assets	... ...	£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies,	... ...	£29,233,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.

WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply:—

CROFT, MODY & Co.,

CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.

GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

F. CORNAGLIA,

BOMBAY—POONA.

Sweets & Chocolates.

Special Cakes for afternoon teas and Soirees.

Up-country orders carefully attended to.

Medows St. & Esplanade Rd., BOMBAY.

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: "Cornaglia."
Telephone No. 42. 274

SCORPION-POISON'S WONDERFUL CURE.

Gentlemen! why live in terror of scorpions? Why dream of the terrible results of scorpion sting, when by only holding Dr. Thacker's scorpion Butee (root) effects a charming cure in 3 minutes? Our Medicine is so completely reliable, that anybody possessing it can safely venture to play with the most venomous ones. Price 4 annas per Butee, As. 8 for 3 Butees. Postage extra.

Sardar Chandulal, Chief Revenue Officer Radhanpur State, Rajputana, writes on 11-7-1911:

Dr. B. Thacker.—Please send me 3 Butees more Your Butees are very effic a cious and praiseworthy.

Marvellous specific for snake bite, Rs. 2.

Dr. THACKER,
Shop 112, C. P. Tank Road, BOMBAY Post GIRAON

KAISER ON ROWING.

GROWTH IN GERMANY.

In accordance with his custom, the Emperor William on June 25 attended a banquet held at the close of the Elbe Regatta, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The gathering took place, as usual, on board a steamer of the Hamburg-Amerika Company, this time the Victoria Luise. Replying to the toast of his health, proposed by the chief Burgomaster of Hamburg, Dr. Schroeder, the Emperor paid a warm tribute to that gentleman's predecessor, the late Dr. Burchard, and continued:

And now to the living. We are once more assembled here to measure ourselves on the blue water, in wind and thunderstorm and in calm. Of the tributes that were paid to me at my jubilee there still stands clear before my eyes the day of Grunau (on the Spree, outside Berlin), where representatives of more than 50,000 German rowers appeared, with 650 boats and 3,000 rowers. From the Rhine to Pregel they came, and the representative of German rowing could tell us that Germany has more rowing clubs than all Europe together. That is a success of which I am proud.

When I came to the throne there were eighty-eight schools that participated in the sport of rowing. Now there are 360. That gives us a youth such as we need. Not supermen, but healthy men, with healthy limbs and healthy moral views. And now here, too, on the Elbe. What has not happended here in those years? How classes have improved! How boat-building has advanced! What capable people our sailmakers have become!

That places me under obligation heartily to thank the sportsmen for their readiness in coming forward with their money to strengthen the possibilities of production in various classes of boats, with their sails, masts and tackle, and to render it possible to produce this fine material. My wish is that the next twenty-five years may show the same ascending curve. That can only be if Heaven permits that we enjoy peace, as in the past.

This morning the Emperor, on board the Hohenzollern, arrived at Kiel, for the yachting week there.

POLO PLAYER'S ROMANCE.

MR. D. MILBURN ENGAGED.

It was announced on June 21 that Mr. Devereux Milburn, America's most renowned polo player, is to marry Miss Nancy G. Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steele, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph". Miss Steele, like her fiancee is fond of outdoor sports and has been seen at all hunt meets and races at Belmont Park and Piping Rock, and at the polo games at Meadowbrook.

Mr. Milburn's father is a lawyer of national repatation. He was born in England and came to America when a young man. He lived at Buffalo for several years, and was president of the pan-American exposition. It was at his home that President McKinley died. Mr. Devereux Milburn is not only a daring polo player, but has made records in rowing and football. He graduated at Oxford in 1903, rowed in his college eight, and played football for Oxford. He took his degree at Harvard in 1908. He is regarded as the mainstay of the American quartette which recently defeated the English challengers at Meadowbrook.

DARING JEWEL THEFT.

A daring theft of jewels to the value of thousands of pounds was perpetrated on the afternoon of June 26, at the auction rooms of the Hotel Drouot, says the Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The mystery is how a theft of that kind could be committed in perfect daylight and when numerous attendants and employes were about. The room, in fact, from which the jewels were taken was carefully looked. No outsider was supposed to have admission until two o'clock, when the exhibit of the jewels was to begin, and employes were constantly going to and fro in the corridor. Yet the jewels disappeared, and when the hour came for the public exhibit only one jewel, a large solitary pearl, and a pin were left in the show cases.

The details of the robbery are given as follows. The jewels formed an important part of a collection of a lady, and they were to be sold at public auction to-morrow afternoon. A public exhibit was to be given this afternoon at two o'clock in the room known as No. 6. About one o'clock three well-dressed young men were seen in the corridor. Their presence gave rise to no particular remark, although it was rather strange that they should have been there so early and waiting for the exhibit to open at two.

The room was locked and the keys were confided to an old and trusted employe, who is at the same time chief guardian. Some time later a young woman employed at the Hotel Drouot passing through the corridor, noticed the three young men, and saw that they seemed quite put out by her appearance. She went about her business, however, and thought no more of it.

When the time came for opening the exhibit to the public the employes were amazed to find that the door of room No. 6 had been opened and that all the jewels had disappeared, excepting those already mentioned. Had the thieves used false keys or had they succeeded in stealing the keys from the room of the chief guardian? This detail is not cleared up at the moment of writing.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

The following rainfall statistics have been registered at the Colaba Observatory:

Fall for 24 hours ended 8 a.m. July 17, 0.98 in.

Fall from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. July 17, 0.10 in,

Fall since June 1, 46.03 in.

Excess over average since June 1, 11.22 in.

The following are the rainfall statistics as registered on other gauges in Bombay:—

Rain Gauges.	24 hours to 8 a. m of 15th July 1913	Total since June 1st 1913
	In. cts.	In cts.
E. G. Hospital ..	0·50	53·81
G. T. Hospital ..	0·63	53·02
J. J. Hospital ..	0·31	55·70
Sion Factory ..	0·00	54·41

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 17th July 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:—

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect except in the extreme eastern districts: night temperature is also below normal at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Cawnpore reports 0·12" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the extreme southern and western districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 1·07", Ajmer 0·57" and Kotah 0·35." Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual at Ajmer. Day temperature is in excess at Bikaner and Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in west Central India; Neemuch has had 1·84" and Indore 0·67". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Temperature is in slight excess in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general: Hoshangabad has had 2·07", Khandwa 0·80", Akola 0·59, Nagpur 0·13", Kulpur 1·32" and Chanda 1·4". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at some stations.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Matheran. Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 1·98", Ratnagiri 1·8" and Kalwar 3·7". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Hyderabad and fairly general rain in the Bombay Deccan. Ahmadnagar has had 0·39", Sholapur 0·39", Belgaum 0·44", Aurangabad 0·21", Nizamabad 0·81" and Hyderabad 0·90". Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect at Sholapur and in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west Coast of the Peninsula, and in the Central Provinces west Central India, Hyderabad and Rajputana, and fairly general in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. Local rain has fallen in south-east Madras and on the north Madras Coast, while in the United Provinces only isolated showers have been reported. Rainfall has thus extended to west Central India and Rajputana, but has decreased in the United Provinces. The Arabian Sea branch of the monsoon current continues active. The disturbance at the head of the Bay of Bengal is reported to have developed into a storm and its influence on the weather in the East Central Provinces is more marked to-day close up.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. Fairly general rain in the Bombay Deccan. Local rain in west Central India, some showers in the United Provinces, south Gujarat, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras Coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. ON THURSDAY, the 17th of July, 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Rainfall Since 1st June to date.	Variation. Inf. since 1st June to date.
PERSIAN AREA—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (16th)	90·3	83·3	..	..	..	..
Jask	93·3	84	89	..	..	—7·06
Muskat	92·3	84·2	84	..	..	—0·17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	99·3	77	73	..	4·46	+3·00
Rawal Indi	91·3	75	81	..	6·16	+0·29
Lahore	92·4	70	71	..	6·28	+1·49
Sirsa	93·5	64	64	..	11·36	+7·74
Ambala	97·3	77	78	..	13·49	+2·25
Delhi	92·5	76·2	87	..	8·39	+0·13
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	96·4	79·4	70	..	3·61	—1·45
Mainpuri	86·7	72·4	85	0·08	4·51	—2·89
Jhansi	92·6	71	77	..	2·36	—9·15
Cawnpore	89·6	76·2	80	0·12	7·31	—0·92
Allahabad	96·4	79·5	76	..	6·69	—3·89
RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	111·	83·3	66	..	0·8.	+7·12
Karachi	89·2	80·6	79	..	0·9	—2·15
Ajmer	97·	70·	68	0·12	5·8.	—0·56
Jaipur	95·	77·	83	..	9·01	+2·40
Kolkh	96·	79·	74	0·33	3·91	—5·48
GUJARAT, KATHAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	93·4	79·5	77	..	6·11	+0·8
Dwarka	89·3	82·7	81	..	3·35	—1·73
Verveal	85·6	81·3	87	..	38·42	+11·71
Rajkot	93·	73·8	77	..	13·37	+2·56
Bhavnagar	91·	80·3	83	..	24·92	+15·29
Surat	92·4	80·6	85	..	23·24	+5·41
Ahmedabad	93·	81·2	88	..	15·6	+4·25
Deesa	91·3	80·9	77	..	10·66	+3·35
Neemuch	88·5	70·1	96	1·84	9·56	+1·19
Indore	94·6	72·6	93	0·67	9·46	—1·60
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	84·3	74·3	90	0·03	13·31	—3·9
Saugor	84·3	73·1	93	..	11·5	—4·15
Hoshangabad	85·1	73·4	91	2·07	10·9	—2·96
Khandwa	89·7	74·1	89	0·84	12·15	—2·54
Akola	84·	74·5	86	0·59	9·95	—0·83
Amraoti	79·8	73·1	92	0·59	14·51	+2·56
Nagpur	85·6	75·3	85	0·13	19·44	+2·48
Chanda	83·5	73·0	97	1·41	19·18	+2·25
Raipur	90·7	78·6	93	1·42	11·29	—4·53
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84·9	78·4	81	0·98	46·03	+11·22
Ratnagiri	81·8	75·3	89	1·80	51·02	+9·96
Mormugao	..	..	..	..	..	..
Karwar	81·2	73·5	96	3·70	59·56	—·70
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88·4	75·6	58	0·07	8·66	+0·82
Ahmednagar	83·1	71·0	88	0·54	14·44	+7·40
Poona	79·5	72·3	87	0·09	16·60	+8·00
Sholapur	88·8	72·1	90	0·39	8·67	+1·34
Bijapur	85·2	70·8	82	..	8·42	+3·83
Belgaum	72·8	66·5	95	0·44	12·3.	—4·25
Aurangabad	82·4	72·2	87	0·21	11·61	+3·15
Nizamabad (Indur)	83·9	71·7	95	0·81	21·52	+11·54
Hyderabad	79·8	71·2	92	0·61	8·13	+0·72
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	84·3	73·3	88	2·20	55·88	—1·31
Calicut	77·3	74·1	91	1·56	41·86	—9·78
Cochin	79·2	73·7	90	1·23	38·54	—2·85
Colombo	83·5	73·0	82	1·25	10·23	—9·77
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE)—						
Masulipatam	84·8	76·2	93	0·13	3·91	—4·18
Bellary	89·1	75·8	61	..	3·04	+0·17
Cuddapah	90·5	76·0	67	..	4·04	—1·33
Madras	91·	80·5	64	..	2·5	—1·48
Bangalore	78·8	66·5	87	0·74	7·45	+2·25
Coimbatore	77·4	70·3	87	0·75	2·64	+0·33
Trichinopoly	91·6	79·3	58	..	1·28	—0·75
Negapatam	94·7	77·7	85	..	1·04	—1·31

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

SIMLA, July 17.

The storm which developed over the Bay passed inland near to Cuttack early this morning. It is very concentrated and so far has not given heavy rain. It will probably move westwards across the Central Provinces. The Arabian Sea current is active especially in Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Orissa, Central India west coast of Hyderabad, Mysore and North Madras Coast; fairly general in Bengal Central Provinces, and Bombay Deccan; and local in Assam, United Provinces and Rajputana. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, Baluchistan, south-west Punjab, southeast Madras and Madras-Deccan.

The principal amounts are:—Tavoy three inches; Moulmein, Bassein and Lashio two; Akyab four; Bhamo three; Jalpaiguri two; Balasore and Ranchi one and half; Cuttack two; Bareilly three quarters; Roorkee half; Chakrata two; Lvalpur one and half; Fort Sandeman half; Neemuch, Sutna and Hoshangabad two; Raipur, Chanda and Jagdalpur one and half Ratnagiri and Mangalore two; Karwar four; Parbhani and Hamimakonda one and half; Mercara seven; Ootacamund two and Gopalpur five.

Forecast:—An increase in rainfall in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Central Provinces.

S. S. Lindula:—The B. I. S. N Co.'s steamer Lindula, which arrived in the harbour on Wednesday from Durban reports strong breeze and heavy monsoon sea.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA, BOMBAY, 16th July 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg.

Fair	Inches	29·538
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	81·0
Wet bulb Thermometer ..	.. ..	78·3
Dew Point	.. ..	77·4
Relative humidity of Air	.. ..	0·886
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	.. ..	9·2
Maximum temperature of Air ..	degrees	84·9
Minimum do. do. ..	..	77·9
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		WSW, WNW, W.WNW. W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	.. miles	223
Fall of Rain	.. inches	1·31
Total fall during month..	.. ..	20·22
Total fall during year ..	.. ..	46·03
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th July	..	0·01

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the standard barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-42 a.m. Standard Time on the 17th July, 1913, was 29·760 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of badly fine reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 60 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 30° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-42 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, it being considerable with the observatory barometer readings given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		Low water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	18	m 4	57	16 3
		6	7 a	19 4
Sat.	19	m 5	31	16 5
		6	41 a	18 11
Sun.	20	m 6	7	16 7
		7	2 a	18 7
Mon.	21	m 0	56	2. 8
		1	28 a	27 11
Tues.	22	m 1	30	25 7
		1	54 a	27 7
Wed.	23	m 2	4	25 5
		2	20 a	27 2

1913		High water.		
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	July.	h.	m.	ft. in.
Fri.	18	10	58 a	24 18
		0	0 a	26 1
Sat.	19	11	41 a	25 1
		0	32 a	28 2
Sun.	20	m 0	20	25 4
		1	1 a	28 7
Mon.	21	m 6	40	1o 12
		7	41 a	18 51
Tues.	22	m 7	11	17 5
		8	10 a	18 5
Wed.	23	m 7	41	18 0
		8	40 a	18 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

July,	Sunrise.	Sunset.
18. (Fri.)	6h. 10m.	7h. 18 m.
19. (Sat.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
20. (Sun.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
21. (Mon.)	6h. 11m.	7h. 18 m.
22. (Tues.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18 m.
23. (Wed.)	6h. 12m.	7h. 18 m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Last quarter, June 26th, 11h. 10. 8 m. P. M.; New Moon, July 4th, 10h 36·2 m.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (INDIA), LTD.

Importers of PETROLEUM and its Products.

KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETROL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING, PARSI BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 17.

S. S. Ekbatana	Franavich	Trieste	July 1
S. S. Lawoe	Coates	Mauritius	June 30
S. S. City of Birmingham	Haughton	Liverpool	.. 24
S. S. Sofala	Math	Java	.. 24

DEPARTURES.

July 17.

S. S. Ekbatana	Kreiger	Hull & Antwerp.
S. S. Dwarka	Moxon	Persian Gulf
S. S. Barala	Milne	Persian Gulf
H. M. S. Persens	Comdr. Talbot	Aden

The following vessels obtained her Portclearance on Thursday :—

S. S. Morocco Pickering Hull via Karachi

The following vessels began to load on Thursday :—

Steamer Trieste for Calcutta.

" Lawoe for Jeddah.

S. S. Cleopatra :—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Cleopatra, 2,129 tons, Captain M. Franavich, arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Trieste July 1st with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Morocco :—The Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2,476 tons, Captain G. S. Pickering, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S. S. Cleopatra :—The A. L. S. N. Co.'s steamer Cleapatra, which arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Trieste, reports South West monsoon.

S. S. City of Birmingham :—The City Line steamer City of Birmingham 4,853 tons, Captain W. J. Haughton arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Liverpool June 24th with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Sofala :—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Sofala 3,436 tons, Captain F. Moth arrived in the harbour on Thursday from Java June 24th with a cargo of sugar.

S.S. Persia.—The P. and O. Company's steamer Persia with the outward Mails of the 11th instant passed Suez at 12-30 a.m., on Thursday the 17th idem.

VESSELS IN PORT.

THURSDAY, July 17, 1913.

P. DOCK.

Shed. Steamer	Capt		Agents
A. Sicilia	Reinki		Rubattino Line.
B. Lindenfels	Mitter		W. & A. G. & Co.
C. & R. Dido	Williams		J. F. & Co.
D. & B. Neuerfels	Fiericks		W. & A. G. & Co.
F. Umta	Bubb		M. M. & Co.
H. Umsinga	Con		W. & A. G. & Co.
K. Ville-de-Oran	Masson		J. M. & Co.
M. Arcadia	Barchum		P. & O. S. N. & Co
N. Morocco	Pickering		J. F. & Co
O. Salient	Westcott		S. Smidt & Co
P. Clan Sinclair	Smith		J. F. & Co.

V. DOCK.

2. Scindia	Reiko		W. & A. G. & Co
3. City of Bombay	Leary		P. S. N. & Co
4. Bhandup	Lord		J. F. & Co
6. Lydia	Pierce		W. & A. G. & Co
7. Umeta	Jump		A. L. S. N. & Co
8. Lincoln	Commr		A. L. S. N. & Co
9. Shillong	Armstrong		P. S. N. & Co
10. & 11. Clyde	Archdeacon		M. M. & Co
12 & 13 Erne	Hamilton		P. & O. S. N. Co
14. Lucia	Bagley		M. M. & Co
15. Bombay Maru	Tozowa		N. Y. K

OFFSIDE. N. 15.

Shirala	Peck	M. M. & Co.

OFFSIDE N.

Matkgraf	Tantyen	A. Strandis & Co

OFFSIDE O.

Rudrie	Fisher	Arab Steamer.

H. W. P. D.

Netravati	Fakeera	B. S. N. & Co
Sabarmati	amsoodin	B. S. N. & Co
Satranji	Hoosein	B. S. N. & Co
Sabarmati	Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Astoria	Hogan	T. M. & Co.
Abydos	Davies	B. & A. S. N. & Co
Breconian	Jones	K. N. & Co
Bones	Gurwood	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Baron Balfour	Symonds	W. & A. G. & Co
Cleopatra	Franavich	A. L. S. N. & Co
City of Bristol	Henderson	K. N. & Co
City of Birmingham	Houghton	K. N. & Co.
Canara	Dagge	M. M. & Co.
Ferrera	Feathers	Shaw Wallace & Co.
Hoseinee	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Homayun	Mirch	T. M. & Co.
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co.
Kasara	Morrison	M. M. & Co.
Kamakura Maru	Hori	N. Y. K.
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co.
Kirkfield	Dermody	T. M. & Co.
Lineas	Penny	M. M. & Co.
Lindula	Walk	M. M. & Co.
Lawoe	Coates	D. M. Khundwani
Meteor	Reumerssen	W. & A. G. & Co
Midenfels	Heckel	W. & A. G. & Co.
Nyanza	McAllister	W. & A. G. & Co
Nantung	McNicoll	T. M. & Co.
Ramsay	Mullan	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Saaid	Bousfield	Arab Steamer
Schwarzfels	Strychic	W. & A. G. & Co.
Schildturm	Klopenburg	W. & A. G. & Co.
Sofala	Moth	M. M. & Co.
Sildra	Bryn	The Bombay Co.
Stephnetis	Goodridge	A. V. & Co.
Salamis	Rodger	W. & A. G. & Co.

MEN OF WAR & R. I. M. VESSELS.

R. I. M. S. Hardinge	Lieut. J.C. Ward	R. I. M. Troop ship
R. I. M. S. Palmeres	Lieut F. J. Headlam	Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dufferin	Comdr. G. H. S. La Touche	Troopship.
R. I. M. S. Investigator	Capt. C. S. Hickman	Survey St.
R. I. M. S. Dalhousie	Capt. A. P. Robinson	Troopship
R. I. M. S. Lawrence	Comdr. Finnis.	station.

FULL WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 16th July 1913, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure. Easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

Consols 2½ per cent.	..	72⅞
Exchange on London at Paris Fes.	..	25·24½
Rentes 3 per cent.	..	84¼
Berlin Cheques on London	..	20·46¾
Bar Silver Spot	..	27
Bar Silver 2 months hence	..	27 3/16
Closing tone of Silver :—Quiet.		
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent.	..	63¾
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying rate)	..	1/3 13/16
Discount. Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent. since 17th April 1913.		
Amount paid into the Bank of England; about	..	£325,000
3½ per cent. India Stock (sterling Loan)		87¾
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	..	4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st.	..	4¼
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	..	4⅜
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	..	5⅛
Bar Gold (per oz.)	..	77⅞
Interest day to day loans	..	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	..	3.

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

July 17.

PAPER MARKET.

The Government Paper Market remained very firm to-day and witnessed smart fluctuations during the course of the day. The opening rate was Rs. 96-2, it advanced to Rs. 96-4 and a few transactions were reported at this rate. But again, under selling pressure, the rate dropped to Rs. 96-2, but in the evening an upward tendency was noticed and the closing rate stood at Rs. 96-4 (buyers). Tomorrow is the last day for the Tender and some excitement is anticipated.

Demand for ready paper continues active and was placed to-day at Rs. 96-9 (clean pieces).

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady without any fluctuations worth noticing.

Madhavji in the morning improved to Rs. 1502-8 but closed at Rs. 1490 for August.

David and Fazalbhai stood at Rs. 546-4 and Rs. 513-12 for August respectively.

Colaba stood firm at Rs. 1507-8 and Phoenix at Rs. 168-12 for August.

Crescent moved up to Rs. 127-8 and Sun to Rs. 130.

New Great Eastern changed hands at Rs. 250 for September.

Petits advanced to Rs. 3190 for August.

Swans were in demand at Rs. 310 for September.

Upper Sind Light Ry. Shares were placed at Rs. 15 premium.

New Berars changed hands at Rs. 552-8.

Tata Steel Ordinary stood steady at Rs. 93-8 and Deferred at Rs. 196-8.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 15,50,000 were allotted to Calcutta. Rs. 50,000 were allotted to Bombay. Rs. 2,50,000 were allotted to Madras.	Rs. 18,60,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5 15/16 (Min. Rate) received 47 per cent.	above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1/5 15/16 (Min. Rate) received 47 per cent.	
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15'91.	
Telegraphic Transfers:—	
Rs. — were allotted to Calcutta Rs. — were allotted to Bombay Rs. 1,40,000 were allotted to Madras	Rs. 1,40,000
Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5 31/32 (Min. Rate) received—1 per cent.	above that rate in full.
Tenders on Madras at 1/5 31-32 (Min. Rate) received 47 per cent.	
Average rates of allotment Madras 15'97.	
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last public sale.	Rs. 22,20,000
Amount to be allotted next week Rs.	20,00,000

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, July 16.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship. 52; July-August; Dunkirk, sellers, canal. Rapeseed, Yellow Gujerat, 416 lbs. ex-ship, 52½; July, August; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416 lbs. ex-ship. 47½; July-August; Dunkirk, done and sellers, firm. Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship. 48½; August, Sept.; Antwerp, done, firm. Linseed Calcutta 46; July-August, London, sellers, quiet. Linseed Argentine (La Plata), 44½; July-August; Antwerp, done. Bombay Cottonseed; 6-10; July-August, Hull; nearest, value quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F. 27/6; July-August; London, sellers. canal. Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C. I. F., nominal, quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-8d July-August; value steady.

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £63¼; Copper Braziers £78; Yellow Metal 6½.

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal 13 value.

Java Sugar.—Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, 11-6; July-Dec. value, 11-10½; Jan.-March, value, Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, 11-7½; July-Dec., value, 12; Jan.-Mar., value.

Sugar.—German granulated sugar C. & F. India (Double bags), 12-6; sellers, Oct.-Dec.; very fair biz at lower rates. Hungarian Crystals Sugar, C. & F. India, 11-7½ sellers, Oct.-Dec. German Beet-root 88% 9-0½; sellers, August, 9-2½; sellers, Oct.-Dec., opened flat lower, closed quiet. E. A. R. and similar Crystals C. & F. India, 13-6½; sellers, Nov.-Dec. quiet, Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta and Bombay, no quotation.

Beet and Mutton Tallow.—Finest Australian Beef Tallow 37-6; Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 39; General Tone of Tallow Auction Irregular.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 17,

An enhancement of cash balances sent up the percentage of the Bank of Bengal which works out to-day at 52.95, an increase from 51.85 last week and 49.40 a fortnight ago. There is no alteration in the Bank rate which still stands at 3 per cent.

The exchange market is steadier today with slightly better rates for telegraphic transfers. Government paper is quoted at Rs. 96-2 and Rs. 96-3 and for small lots Rs. 96-6 and Rs. 96-7.

In the share market coal investments are irregular, but on the whole easier jute Debentures are claiming increasd allention.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool July. 16.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000 ..
Total Day's Sales of East Indian.	..
Total Day's Imports	1,000 ..
Tone of Liverpool, Cotton Spot :- Steady; fair demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures :—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market :- Steady with a fair demand.	
Mid. Americans	6 7-4 d.
Egyptian F. G. F.	9 55 d.
New York 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time).	Aug. 12'06 Oct. 11'56
New York Official noon call.	Aug. 12'08 Oct 11'56
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Aug. 12'06 Oct. 11'56

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6'44	6.48
A. S.	6'38	6.40
S. O.	6'22	6.27
O. N.	6'16	6'21
N. D.	6'12	6'16
D. J.	6'11	6'16
J. F.	6'11	6'16
F. M.	6'13	6'17
M. A.	6'14	6'18
A. M.	6'15	6'19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
J. A.	6'48	6'47
A. S.	6'40	6'39
S. O.	6'27	6'26
O. N.	6'21	6'19
N. D.	6'16	6.15
D. J.	6'16	6.15
J. F.	6'16	6.14
F. M.	6'17	6.16
M. A.	6'18	6'17

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, July 16.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to Continent	—

Futures at New York, August, 12'09. Previous closing price 12'04.

Futures at New York, October, 11'53. Previous closing price 11'49.

Advanced on favourable weather reports and declined partially under realizing.

Spot Cotton at New York 12'35. Previous price 12'35

Spot Cotton at New Orleans 12¼. Previous price 12¼

Tone of Spot Cotton :—Quiet.

Futures at New Orleans August 12'05. Previous price 12'05.

Futures at New Orleans October 11'57. Previous price 11'51.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 8¾

Demand Bills 4/6⅝.

Silver Commercial Bars 58½

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

17th July.

The local cotton market was closed owing to Hindu Holiday.

MONTHLY SHIPMENTS.

LONDON, July 16.

The following Statement comprises the Shipments of Goods for the month of June 1913

TO CALCUTTA.

Cotton Piece Goods :—	Yards
Bleached and White	24,500,000
Unbleached and Grey	118,200,000
Dyed and Colored	10,100,000
Printed	10,500,000
Twist and Yarns:—	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	330,000
Unbleached and Grey	590,000
Total Shipments of Salt	Tons. 8,500

TO RANGOON.

Cotton Piece Goods :—	Yards
Bleached and White	4,700,000
Unbleached and Grey	1,600,000
Dyed and Colored	2,800 000
Printed	2,600,000
Twist and Yarns :—	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	230,000
Unbleached and Grey	20,000

TO MADRAS.

Cotton Piece Goods :—	Yards
Bleached and White	4,800,000
Unbleached and Grey	9,800,000
Dyed and Colored	1,600,000
Printed	2,600,000
Twist and Yarns :—	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	410,000
Unbleached and Grey	560,000

TO BOMBAY.

Cotton Piece Goods :—	Yards
Bleached and White	21,500,000
Unbleached and Grey	18,000,000
Dyed and Colored	11,000 000
Printed	15,200,000
Twist and Yarns :—	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	370 000
Unbleached and Grey	800,000

TO KARACHI.

Cotton Piece Goods :—	Yards
Bleached and White	19,500,000
Unbleached and Grey	3,700 000
Dyed and Colored	4,800,000
Printed	10,000,000
Twist and Yarns :—	Lbs.
Dyed and Bleached	90 000
Unbleached and Grey	10,000

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Names and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate (quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R
Bank of Bombay	Jan.-July	13 %	1,65·XD
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6 %	68·8
Bank of Bengal	do.	14 %	1,740
Bank of Madras	do.	12 %	1,450
Bank of Rangoon	..	6 %	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50	do.	8 %	72
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	6¼ o/o	14¼
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	30-8
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15,	..	6¼	22
Credit Bank Rs. 10,	..	6¼ o/o	13
Specie Bank Rs. 50	Jan.-July	9 o/o	65,8
Standard Bank Rs. 50	..	..	90
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.,	Jan.-Aug	14 o/o	282
Allahabad Bank	..	15 o/o	301
People's bank of India Rs. 30	..	9 o/o	28
The Poona Bank: (Old Issue) Rs. 30	June	10 o/o	40
(New Issue) Rs. 15	do.	10 o/o	18
Punjab National Bk.			175
EXCHANGE BANKS.			
Chartered Bank	Oct.-Apl.	16 o/o	£60
Mercantile Bank £12 A	..	7 o/o	£21
£12 B	do.	7 o/o	£21
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	Feb.-Aug	£4 5 o/o	£87 86
Eastern Bank, Ld., £4	New		
National Bank of India £12	Sept-Mar	14 o/o	667½

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advnc.	May-Oct.	25	900
Alliance	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	70
Berar Manufacturing	..	..	100
Bo Cotton Manufg.	..	..	230
Bo Dying and M. Co.	..	30	740
Bombay United	May-Nov.	25	5,27·8
Century	Apl.-Oct.	12	282·8
Central India	May-Nov.	55	2,145
Christie	Mar.-Sep.	30	795
Chinoi Silk	..	20	375
Colaba Land and Mill	Mar.-Sep.	50	1,507·8
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	440
Connaught	do.	Nil.	190
Coorla	April	60	650
Crescent	Mar.-Sep	5	127·8
Currimbhoy	do.	12·8	283·8
David	May-Nov.	20	546/4
Edward Sassoon	..	8	190
Emperor Edward	..	25	485
Empress	Mar.-Sep	..	140
Fazulbhoy	May	20	575
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Finlay Mills	..	15	268/12
Gold Mohur	..	25	450
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep	45	650
Howard and Bullough	do.	15	475
Hyderabad	do.	60	1,325
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil.	113
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4	105
Indian Manufacturing	do.	40.	460 XD
Indo-China Manufg	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,625
Indore Malwa	Dec.	5	165
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil.	100
Jamshed Manufg.	Apl.-Oct.	6¼	130
Jewraj Balloo	May	16	440
Jubilee Mills	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	290
Khandesh Rs. 610	June-Dec	25	900
Khatao	May-Nov	45	1,390
Kohinoor	Mar-Aug	25	364/8
Lakshmi Cotton	April	60	1,345
Madhowji Dharamsi	June-Dec	75	1,492·8
Madras United	June-Dec	60	900
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50	3,192/8
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil.	100
Morarjee Goculdas	Apl.-Oct.	115	3,200
Nawab of Cambay	..	30	165
New Great Eastern	Apl.-Oct.	9	247/8
New City of Bombay	Mar.-Sep.	35	1,090
Phœnix	Jan.-July	7½	170
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	390
Ripon	do.	Nil.	100
Sassoon Cotton	April	Yr. 50	820
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr. 35	4,200
Sholapore	June-Dec	250	4,900
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..	70
Standard Mills	May-Nov	45	1,435
Sun	Oct.	..	130
Surat Rice Mill	May	15	220
Swan	New O	12½	358·12
Swadeshi	May-Oct.	50	1,730
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60	1,445
Union Mill	..	Nil.	135
Vishnu Cotton Co.	C. ..	Nil.	465
	D. ..	Nil.	660
Western India	Sept.	45	600
Mysore Spinning	July	15	250

Press Companies.

		Last year Div. R.	Rs.
Akbar	May	300	4,80
Albert Kurrachee	..	45	503
Bicul's Cawapore	..	62	120
The Bellary Press	Dec.	15	200
Broach City	Oct.	14	130
Fort	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabh'pty.	July	40	725
Hindustan P. & M.	..	15	125
Hingolee	Sept.	5	80
Indian Cotton	Oct.	8½	137/8
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	..	7½	137/8
Khangnum	Sept.	30	305
Mahmudpura Cln.	..	7½	109
Mahwa	Oct.	Nil.	125
Mercantile	do.	Nil.	30
Manmar Manufg	Aug	12½	235
New East Indian	Sept.	78	870
New Mofussil Co.	Nov.	50	865
New Berar	Oct.	35	552·8
New Prince of Wales	do.	45	750
Sind	Nov.	30	250
Surat City	Oct.	20	235
Valkart, U. P. Ld.	Sept.	40	660
Vardwan G. P.	..	12	125

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Prantej Railway	Feb.-July	6½	675
Amritsar Patty	Mar.-Aug	60/0	13/-
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 75	Jan.-July	4 4½ o/o	96/8 121/8
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80			121
Guzerat Rlys. Rs. 100			121/8
Sind Light Rys. Ld.—	June-Dec	7	140
Tapti valley Railway Co.	Apl.-Aug	7½	597-8
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	Feb.-Aug	5½ o/o	132½

Miscellaneous Companies.

		Last year Div.	
Alcock Ashdown Co.	Oct.-May	10	155
All India U. I. Co., Ld. Rs. 25	August	Nil.	11
Bamankua	..	Nil.	4
Back Bay Barn	..	..	..
Badham Pile	..	..	64 XD
Baroda Tram Co.	Jan.-Aug	..	35 D
Bo. Burma T. Corpr.	..	15	63 2/8
Bombay Electric Supply and T. Co., Ld.	Feb.-Aug	..	175/8
Bombay ice Manufg.	fl. yearly	Rs. 2	23
Bombay Flour Mill	Mar.-Oct.	40	960
Bo. Land and Building	..	30	400
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	Mar.-Sep. Sep.-Oct.	5 6 %	252/8 270
Central I. M. Co., Ld.	April	20%	29½
City of Bombay Building Co.	Dec.-Jan Sep.	30 H. yr. 8	450 115
Delhi Flour	..	30	315
Emp. tre of I. L. Rs. 50	..	..	..
Indian Mcntle. In. Co. Ltd., Rs. 20.	Dec.	30 1¼	20
Indian Cotton Oil Company { O Old / New Issue / P	..	..	100
	..	..	25
	March.	..	..
John Roberts & Co.	Oct.-Jul	7 % 13	101 200
Jost's Haus Supply Co. Rs. 50.	July.	..	50
Kemp & Co., Rs. 175.	do.	10 % 12½	183
Katrachee Landing	..	..	107½
Rs. 75.	July	..	101
Marks & Co.	..	8	100
Marsland Price Co. O.	..	..	..
Marsland Price Co. P.	..	Nil.	270
Napier Hotel Co.	..	7 %	25
O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50.	May	..	..
Phillips & Co.	July	20 %	382/8
Port Canning Co.	Sep.	Rs. 3½ 40	35 880
Shivrajpur Synd. etc.	..	10 %	22
Shivrajpur Debs.	..	8 %	500
Sidar Carbic G's. Co.	..	..	95
Soondy & Co.	Mar.-Aug	..	40 nom
Tata Iron Steel Co. { O. D. P.	.. Jan & July	Nil.	93/8 196/8 172
Tata Hydro Electric O 600 P 600	.. ..	.. 4 %	893 697/8
Thacker & Co.	May.	24 %	198 XD
Telephone Co.	July	Rs. 2½	66
Treacher & Co.	..	Rs. 15	492·8 XD

Buyer s—Seller Nem.—Nominal price
—DC Com. dividend XD—Ex-dividend.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(July 17.)

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., is to be Political Agent, Akalkot, vice Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S., is to act as Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., as a temporary measure.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind, is granted furlough on medical certificate for three months.

Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., is to act as Commissioner in Sind, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. W. H. Lucas, C.S.I., I.C.S.

Mr. P. P. Braithwaite, Acting Vice-Principal, Rajkumar College, Rajkot, is granted leave on urgent private affairs for six months.

Mr. M. H. Sowerby, Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, has been allowed an extension of furlough for three days.

Mr. Gul Mahomad Abdur Rahman is to be Divisional Inspector of Agriculture in Sind provisionally.

Mr. Mothabhai Sundarrav Jayakar, District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, is granted privilege leave for six weeks.

Mr. Abdula Ismail Khatib is to act as District Deputy Collector, Kolaba, during the absence on leave of Mr. Mothabhai Sundarrav Jayakar.

Mr. Shrinivas Shesho Koimattur, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, is granted privilege leave for two months.

Mr. Jagatsing Ailmal is to be substantive *pro tem.* Sixth Grade Deputy Collector in Sind in the vacancy vice Mr. Jhamrai Lahorimal on deputation.

Mr. E. G. L. Laird-MacGregor, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of furlough for two months and eighteen days.

Mr. W. S. Threlfall, Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Coast Guard Service, has been granted privilege leave for three months.

Mr. J. P. D'Arcy is to act as Fourth Class Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue in charge Coast Guard Service vice Mr. W. S. Threlfall proceeded on leave.

Mr. A. W. G. Chuckerbutty, I.C.S., to be Collector of Sholapur vice Mr. L. C. Swifte, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. J. Crerar, I.C.S., is to be Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay vice Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S., resigned.

The month's privilege leave granted to Mr. C. H. H. Philpot-Brookes, Assistant Engineer, is commuted into language leave and extended to three months.

Mr. R. A. Fitzherbert, Assistant Engineer, has been granted three months' special leave on urgent private affairs in continuation of three months' privilege leave

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 18.

507. *Arms.*—Orders having been received for the re-armament of the Corps with the Short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

508. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Mondays and Fridays at 7 A. M., on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

509. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a. m.

510. *Parade.*—All Recruits of the Current Season will parade to-day Friday the 18th instant at 6-30. p. m. at the New Head-Quarters, Council Road.

511. *Musketry.*—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to "D" Company on Sunday 20th Instant. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5'40, A. M.

512. *Parade.*—"G" Company will parade on Mouday the 21st Instant and "G" Coy. Recruits on Wednesday the 23rd Instant at 7 30. a. m at the Bombay Gymkhana. Dress-Mufti. Arms and Accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

513. *Machine Gun.*—The 2nd Machine Gun Section of "G" Company will parade under Sergt A. R. S. Hayne, at Head-Quarters on Tuesday the 22nd Instant at 6'45 p. m.

514. *Enrolments.*—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "F" Company:—

No. 7496 Vol. G. M. Rose.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEFR ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

July 18.

165. *Regimental Meeting.*—There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters on Monday 21st instant at 9.30 p. m.

(1) Business—Roll of B. V. A., Bombay Defence scheme,

(2) Regimental Institute.

All members of the Corps are invited to attend.

B. D. PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The total number of patients admitted during April was 55; eighteen were discharged, and cured, and there were three deaths. No case is refused admission, however desperate his or her condition may be at the time of admission.

There was a netloss for the month of over Rs. 3,719, and the Parsee public are requested to subscribe liberally to enable the Committee to continue to treat free patients in the proportion (nearly 82 per cent. of the total treated) as they have been doing hitherto; as, otherwise, it is clear, says the report, that the Institution cannot be allowed to work at such a huge loss, month after month, to equalise which, the number of free patients will have to be necessarily restricted.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefited by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women.

KALIKA-SPRITE COLLISION.

VESSELS RENDERED UNSEAWORTHY.

CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Marine Court consisting of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, (President), Captain F. Barham, Master of the s.s. Arcadia, and Captain C. Morrison, Master of the s.s. Kasara, assisted by Captain D. S. Smith, Master of the s.s. Clan Sinclair and Captain G. L. Symonds, Master of the s.s. Baron Balfour, resumed the inquiry in connecting with the Kalika-Sprite collision.

Fazluddin Shaikh Hasam, second Engineer on the s.s. Kalika, was examined by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, witness deposed that he felt a bump after about 30 revolutions of the engine after the order "full astern." The engines worked well.

Huseinbhoj Ahmed, Chief Officer of the Kalika said the Kalika was about 200 feet away from the beacon when the collision occurred. He gave no warning either to the Kalika or the Sprite before the collision, but the Captain sounded two blasts. He did nothing to soften the force of the bump. The Kalika sounded the blasts first. The first time he thought there was some danger was when the two vessels were 150 or 200 feet away from each other. He thought so because the Sprite altered her course to her starboard side. Even if the Sprite had touched ground, she could not have taken the course that she did. He was much surprised when he saw the Sprite take a course almost right angles to the Kalika.

A. H. Baker, Royal Indian Marine, who surveyed the Kalika and the Sprite gave evidence as regards the damage caused to them by the collision The seaworthiness of both the vessels he said was materially affected by the collision. The stem of the Kalika was bent from star-board to port side. The Sprite was damaged on the port side.

Cross-examined by the Hon. Mr. Dunlop, the witness said that the fact that

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, on 21st December 1911.)

Authorised Capital	Rs.	50,00,000
Subscribed Capital		30,00,000
Called Up Capital		15,00,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders		15,00,000
Reserve Fund		1,00,000

The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E. (Chairman.)

CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April		24,77,000
31st July		52,35,000
31st December		1,04,00,000

Purchase and sale of securities at best rates available effected at ⅛ per cent commission. Detailed rules and other particulars on application.

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Very Choice. Per suit . Rs. 16 8

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Head Office:—BOMBAY.

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Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
20	21-10
25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor." Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

DUNDAS.—At Lansdowne, U.P., 4th July, the wife of Captain W. L. Dundas, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkhas, of a son.

HAUGHTON.—At Mussorie, 4th July, the wife of Captain H. L. Haughton, 36th Sikhs, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WOOD—CORDT.—July 3rd, at Hatton Church, by the Rev. A. Stantey Beaty James Wood, of Brownlow Estate, Maskeliya, to Martha May Cordt, of Adelaide, S. A.

DEATHS.

BOND WORDSWORTH.—2nd July, at Bitragunta Evylin Reed Bond Wordsworth, the beloved wife of L. E. C. Wordsworth, and the darling daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Bond.

DADACHANJI.—Mr. Rustomji Edalji Dadachanji, brother of Dr. Kawasji Edalji Dadachanji. Funeral will take place at his residence at Agiary Moholla, Khetwadi, at 8 a.m., (B.T.) to-day.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood Association Football League, Bombay Gymkhana v. R. G. A. Cooperage, 5-45.

Issue of the New Three Crores Loan.

English Mail Steamer Salsette due, 5 a.m.

MONDAY JULY 21.

Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, 89, Apollo Street, 3.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

July 18, 1913.

"BOOK-LEARNING" AND "CRAMMING."

Among other things the annual report of the All India Moslem League deprecates the system of "cramming." "The report," we are told, "advocates a less stringent system of book-learning and cramming for the Indian Civil Service. The examination should at least have some dependence on training and breeding." This recommendation of a less "stringent system" sounds brave; but it is doubtful if it has much sense in it. If book-learning is to be discouraged, what other learning is possible for candidates for the I.C.S. It is easy to cry out against book-learning; but people who do so, forget to suggest any other means, whereby knowledge may be gained in anything like the same degree, speed, and accuracy, as through books. Nor is book-learning as easy and as common as is supposed. If book-learning is to be deprecated, then it simply means that we must be content to have men who are not learned. And the word learned, though one may be disposed to look askance at it, after all, means no more than possessed of a certain amount of information. The official class in India generally does not enjoy a very great reputation for mere learning. And the young recruit from England is certainly not inordinately well-informed about Indian affairs. Every bit of information that he possesses concerning the Government and the people of India is of the utmost use to him. And there is only one way open to him of acquiring that information, viz., through books. One cannot have a complete and first-hand knowledge of men and things at the age of twenty or twenty-five: Even if one has opportunities of direct observation, it is doubtful if such disjointed and haphazard observation is much good without the corrective of connected and accurate information supplied by books. It is idle to sneer at book-learning, and to doubt its utility and indispensability in the training and equipment of Indian Civil servants.

As to "cramming," the cry under this head has become a cant word. People use it as a term of abuse without seeing that it enforces any clear idea. Nobody explains what cramming is, and how and why it is bad as a method of learning. People have a habit of seizing upon a word, and imagining it to be an argument. It is thought that to pronounce the word "cramming" is enough to discredit the system to which the word is applied. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in his evidence before the Public Services Commission in March last expressed himself most clearly and emphatically in support of the method of that system in the good sense. In itself the method is harmless, positively useful, and at times even indispensable. The cry against it is in reality unreasoning; and it is generally taken up by persons, who for some reason or other wish to discredit, not this method of study, but the entire system of education, and the educated classes in general. Lord Palmerston, who was gifted with a good deal of common sense once said:

> The boy who has been crammed, to use the popular word, has in point of fact, learned a great deal, and that learning has accomplished two objects. In the first place, the boy has exercised the faculties of the mind in being crammed, and in the next place there remains in his mind a great portion of the knowledge as acquired, and which probably forms the basis of future attainment in different branches of education. Depend upon it, that the boy who is crammed, if he is crammed successfully, not only may succeed in the examination for which he is preparing, but is from that time forward more intellectual, better informed, and more disposed to push forward the knowledge which by that cramming he has acquired.

BALKAN BARBARITIES.

It is now announced that the Conference of Ambassadors has unanimously agreed not to intervene in the new Balkan struggle. It is clear that this unanimity is the result of disagreement. The rival interests of Russia and Austria are evidently too irreconcilable to enable the Triple Entente and the Triple Alliance to find some common working basis, as they did in the case of Montenegro and in settling the terms of peace between Turkey and the Allies. The result is deplorable, for it is not only that a bloody and exhausting war is being waged among these petty States, but a state of anarchy exists in large tracts of territory, where the ordinary humanities of civilised warfare have been superseded by rapine and plunder of the most abandoned kind. We have been loath to attach weight to the ghastly illustrations of mutilated human corpses, the effect of bestial fury on the battlefield, depicted by Mahomedan journals in India. But while, in the absence of satisfactory evidence, it would serve no useful purpose to apportion indiscriminate blame, much less to condemn the opponents of Turkey, without being in possession of their version of the affair, for they have recriminatory charges of no inferior magnitude against the Moslems, it is time that Europe took some steps to arrest the commission of unspeakable horrors which are not the less revolting because they happen in this century and in Europe. We have been beguiled with stories of the cessation of war and its attendant horrors ever since the advancing tide of the Allies spent themselves into exhaustion at Chatalja. Day by day the situation reveals fresh factors of complication, but whatever the ultimate fate of the infuriated States, it ought not to be impossible to stop the carnage of non-combatants, women and children. "Before the Balkan settlement comes out" a well-informed writer in "The Nation" suggested, "there ought really to be some authoritative investigation of the charges of outrage and forced conversion throughout Macedonia and also in parts of Thrace." The Turkish and Albanian reports, we are credibly informed, are numerous and appalling. The special point of complaint by the Shaikh-ul-Islam is conversion and of "Moslem girls being forced to dance before soldiers." Formal complaints have been lodged at Sofia as to the coercion of entire villages, but the only answer received is that it is an affair of the Holy Synod and so nothing can be done. "It is a very unholy Synod" animadverts "The Nation" rightly, "which could return such an answer" and most people will agree. And it is a very poor sort of Concert of Powers, which cannot even exert sufficient authority to stop these barbarities.

THE CHINESE REBELLION.

After a comparative calm the storm has burst in China not that we had no premonitory symptoms. Yuanshikai's authority has been on the wane for some time. The removal of his opponents by assassination may not have been brought directly home to him but the circumstances have been sufficiently suspicious. The negotiations for a Foreign loan, without the consent of Parliament, and in the teeth of opposition from the Southern party has not strengthened his hold on his high office. The one part of his charge has now got out of hand and has risen in rebellion. Kiang-Kiang, where fighting is reported to continue, is linked to Nauchang by a railway, the construction of which began in 1906, the Japanese, Okasaka, being the engineer in charge. The original idea of the Chinese government was to connect this railway with the Canton-Hankow line but the scheme had to be abandoned for financial reasons in 1912. It would be uncharitable offhand to charge the Japanese with complicity with the rebels, much less to accuse them of fomenting a sanguinary quarrel between the upper and the lower latitudes of the Republic. But appearances are against them and whatever misgivings may exist are not lessened by the recollection of the secret treaty between Japan and Russia. It is not merely affirmed that the Japanese officers are helping the rebels; the Southerners openly declare that they will have the support of the Japanese. If Japan embroils herself in a Chinese civil war Great Britain cannot be an indifferent spectator and her usual attitude of benevolent neutrality may have to give way to some positive activity. The revolt, we learn, is spreading and revolutionary propaganda is being spread broadcast in Shanghai and Nankin. Throughout, Yuanshikai is the one object of the insurrectionary hatred. According to the latest telegrams fighting has gone up to the Tientsin-Pekin Railway,—the Anglo-German section. The desire of the Chinese to get control of the railways is not without its significance in the present struggle, and the alien ownership of the railways may introduce an element of incalculable mischief to the outside world.

THE "PIONEER" AND THE PERSIAN ZOROASTRIANS.

The "Pioneer's" sympathetic interest in the twelve thousand odd Zoroastrians in Persia, as expressed in its note on the Aga Khan's speech will no doubt be taken for its proper worth by their one lakh of co-religionists in India. But they wonder at the cause of this sudden burst of philanthropy. There are in all conscience a number of unfortunate circumstances, any one of which might singly compel Britain to interfere in the internal administration of Persia. Her bitterest enemy cannot allege that she has sought to fasten a quarrel on the impotent government at Teheran. Rather admiration has been elicited that Britain has not only stayed her hand but has so far held in check the ambitions of another Power. Whether the alleged oppression of the Aga Khan's followers in Persia can form a legitimate cause for intervention in Persia we must leave it to the influential head of the assassins to decide. But, as far as the Zoroastrians of Persia are concerned it must be declared to the credit of the lay Moslems of Persia that, of late, they have shown no special antagonism towards the relic of ancient Persia and the Mejliss has on the contrary signified its desire to avail itself of the services of the advanced Parsis of India. Indeed, in present day Iran a new spirit is abroad which subordinates religion to nationalism. It is true that there are certain disabilities imposed on the Zoroastrians, but they are not new inflictions or the outcome of a fresh wave of Moslem fanaticism. If England had her hands forced and were obliged directly to intervene in Persia it would not be on account of the Zoroastrian inhabitants.

DAY BY DAY.

The Poet Laureate.

Dr. Robert Bridges, M. A., M. B, D. Litt, L. L. D. (Oxon) who has been appointed Poet Laureate, is 69 years old. He was born on October. 23rd 1844. He was educated at Eton and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. After leaving Oxford he studied medicine at St. Bartholmew's Hospital, London, and later on travelled extensively. He practised as a physician at the Great Northern Hospital, retiring in 1882. Two years later he was married to Mary, daughter of Alfred Waterhouse, R. A., As a poet, Robert Bridges stands rather apart from the ordinary run of modern English verse, but his work has had great influence in select circles, on account of its restraint, purity, precision and delicacy, yet strength in expression. His chief critical works are: Milton's Prosody (1893), John Keats, A Critical Essay (1895), Shorter Poems (1890). A complete edition of his poetical works in six volumes was published in 1898-1905, of which "Prometheus," "Eros and Psyche," "Nero," "The Growth of Love," are the best known. He maintains that English Prosody depends on the number of "stresses" in a line and not on the number of syllables, and that poetry should always follow the rules of natural speech.

Dr. Bridges on Pronounciation.

Dr. Bridges has been known as a poet only to the elect, but he has come into recent prominence with the public at large by his tract on the decay of pronounciation among the English. The English language, he declares, is gradually being degraded by the careless habits of pronounciation of its users. A reviewer writes in "The Times."

> spelling?

Mr. Bridges's first charge is in regard to the degradation of our unaccented vowels, the blurring and running together of *a* and *e* and *o* and *u* into one indeterminate sound—the sound of the last syllable in *danger*. He finds this sound in our unstressed pronunciation of *and, the, to, but, must*; and representing it by the *er* of *danger* (in which, of course, the *r* is not pronounced); he tells us that we say *inter* for *into, prernounce* for *pronounce, ter be or not ter be*, I came *frerm* Oxford *ter* London.

"Cheusdy" and "Chiune."

His next illustration of decay is the increase of what is called "palatalization," the change of *t* to *ch* before the sound of *u*. *Nature* has already become *neycher* and can hardly be saved; but *don't you* is changing to *dontshew, Tuesday* to *Cheusdy*, and *tune* is well on its way to be pronounced *chiune*. And *d* also in the same position is now threatened, as we see in *immedjately*, and in the pronounciation of *audjins* or *orgins* for *audience*, which Mr. Bridges noted in the speech of a certain professor of English.

There are other mispronounciations creeping into our speech which have been remarked by various observers; *om board, im fact, im vain*, are becoming common; the *r*, which we have already lost before a consonant (for *sword* and *sawed, Lord* and *laud, arms* and *alms* are now identical in sound), is, we are told, disappearing from the speech of the younger generation before a vowel also—as in *faa away, faw ever, pawing* with rain for *pouring*.

If we add to these the bogus pronunciations produced by unphonetic spelling, and the English habit of "swallowing" words, there can be little doubt, for any one who carefully observes his own utterance or that of his friends, that the speech of the educated classes in England is undergoing serious changes at the present moment.

Dr. Bridges' remedy is to encourage northern pronounciation and adopt phonetic spelling?

Bandmann Company in Japan.

To the Bandmann Opera Company belongs the distinction of having been the first European theatrical company to visit Tokio and perform in the Imperial Theatre. The first visit was paid in 1911, and now the company have just concluded a second visit, in which we are told, the box-office beat all previous records. Before their departure they were entertained at a banquet at the Imperial Hotel, at which Baron Shibusawa, President of the Imperial Theatre was also the guest of honour. In the course of the function Mr. Thwaites, a local journalist, who presided made a very happy little speech. He traced the pioneer attempts of the Bandmann Company to invade the Japanese metropolis since 1907, recalling that the visit of 1911 had been more in the nature of a preliminary skirmish than an organized campaign. Now, however, that Tokio was equipped with an up-to-date theatre run on Western lines the company would hereafter include it in its regular itinerary.

Tokio's new Theatre.

Baron Shibusawa, who also spoke, expresses great pleasure to hear that the Bandmann company would hereafter visit Tokyo regularly, and both on his own account and that of the Imperial Theatre he extended them a hearty welcome. Mr. Bandmann made a brief appropriate response on behalf of the company and himself, thanking Baron Shibusawa for his kind remarks. Their one desire, he said, was to please and if they succeeded their object was more than attained. He declared that there was no other part of the world to visiting which the company always looked forward with greater pleasure than Japan. Wonderful changes had taken place here in six years. Tokyo now possessed a theatre as fine as that of any capital of Europe, and he felt that it was an honour for his company to have been the first foreign one to play in it. For the future it would be his endeavor to place before the Tokyo public the best successes of the West in the best manner possible.

Moslem Missionaries.

"The Comrade" reports that two young Moslems of the Ahmadiya community, possessing considerable qualifications, have left India on the 2nd instant to assist Khawaja Kamal-ud-din in his missionary work in England. Both gentlemen belong to the Ahmadiya sect, and are held in esteem by the followers of the late Mirza Ghulam Ahmad of Qadian. We hope, adds "The Comrade," for the success of the undertaking, that missionary work in foreign lands will be essentially Islamic and will not be vitiated by sectarianism or insistence on some particular dogma or ritual in preference to broad Islamic teaching.

The Slavery among the Lushai.

The "Boi" system among the Lushai Hill tribes, which is considered an objectionable form of slavery by the Aborigines Protection Society does not seem to be strict seldom in the sense that the unfortunate bondsman or bondswoman is in every case the property, body, soul and mind, of its tyranic possessor. At any rate the system is far from simple and there are varieties of "Boi" whose life cannot be a more irksome burden to them than the existence of identured labourers is sometimes forced to be. Colonel Shakespear, an authority on the subject, in his "Lushai Kuki Clans," leads us to believe that, though certain restrictions are placed on the Boi of all classes, their general condition is one of comparative happiness in the extremely primitive society to which they belong. "As regards the Inpuichhung Boi" says Colonel Shakespear, "the custom seems well suited to the people and provides for the maintenance of the poor, old and destitute, and it would be extremely unwise to attempt to alter it". It was among the Thades and Chins that real slavery once existed and men and women were sold like cattle. But the custom is unknown to the Lushai who own no slaves but "Boi", who have been miscalled slaves by those ignorant of their real condition". One class of Boi comprises all those whom indigence compelled to take refuge in the chief's house. In return for the services they render—clearing jungle and doing farm labour and attending to fish-traps—they get "good food and live in the Chief's house and often wear his ornaments, and use his guns and weapons. Their toil is much less hard than they would have to do if they were what we should call emancipated, while, on the other hand, they are free from the worries of the morrow. One pecularity which marks off the Boi from slaves as one knows them in China, Persia, Turkey and Africa, is the liberty which they enjoy in their choice of their masters, for "if a chief or his wife treats a Boi very badly the injured one goes off and seeks for a new master."

Delhi Trade Depression.

Great anxiety, writes a correspondent, exists amongst Delhi grain merchants at the low rainfall, and rumours are afloat that they are making arrangements against a possible famine in the surrounding districts. The Piece-Goods business is very dull at present, and the dealers are nervous, since they do not know whether it is the intention of Government to move them from Chandni Chowk. This class of business is gradually leaving Delhi and the larger firms have already opened at Cawnpore and Amritsar.

The Apostle of Peace.

It is a fine posthumous honour to the memory of Sir William Cremer, M.P., that the permanent resting-place for the bronze bust of the deceased knight, now in the Library of the House of Commons, where it was placed by permission of the Speaker, is to be in the Palace of Peace at The Hague. Mr. Andrew Carnegie has promised to unveil it either on August 29, when the Palace is opened in state, or on the following day, and among the eminent Englishmen who intend to be present are Lord Weardale, the President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and, if nothing prevents him, the venerable Father of the House of Commons, Mr. Burt. The artist, Mr. Paul Raphael Montford, R.B.A., was the sculptor who did the memorial of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman in Westminister Abbey. His Cremer bust is greatly admired by old friends of Sir William for its striking likeness to the original. This is all the more remarkable because Mr. Montford never saw his subject in the flesh, and had to do his work from photographs. Mr. Fred Maddison, the Secretary of the International Arbitration League, has now gone to The Hague to make arrangements for the unveiling.

Weekly Mortality Returns.

The total mortality during the week ending 12th July, in Bombay City was 469 as compared with 739 of the corresponding week of last year. Of this total fevers accounted for 34 deaths, diarrhœa and dysentery for 27, phthisis for 29, debility and old age for 63, plague for 16, and small-pox for 5. Deaths under 1 year were 141 and from 1 to 5 years 54. The total number of births recorded during the week were 337. The annual rate of mortality for 1,000 of the population (according to the census of 1911) comes to 24.80 as against 32.04 of the corresponding week of last year.

Yesterday's Weather.

Yesterday morning about sunrise there were some heavy showers, but during the day, apart from an occasional drizzle, there was no heavy rain. The roads were, however, extremely muddy and the atmosphere was raw although oppressive. The sky was overclouded throughout the day.

BREACH ON A. B. RAILWAY.

TRAFFIC RESUMED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CHITTAGONG, July 17.

The District Traffic Superintendent of A. B. Railway at Chittagong wires: The line near Bankarkhal on the section of the A. B. Railway has been repaired. Through booking of passenger and goods traffic is resumed without restriction.

BALKAN MOSLEMS.

DRIVEN FROM THEIR LANDS.

LORD MORLEY'S STATEMENT.

TO BE RESTORED TO THE OWNERS.

TURKS CROSS ENOS-MEDIA LINE.

POWERS' POLICY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

In the House of Lords this evening, Lord Lamington asked whether the Government by means of an International Commission or otherwise would secure to Mohammedans in the Balkans the use of lands from which they have been driven, or compensation. Lord Lamington suggested that representations be made to the Powers to this end.

Lord Newton supported.

Lord Morley replied that there was no precedent for such action. There were many difficulties in the way. Lord Morley proposed to point out what had been already done to show that action of the kind suggested was not likely to be necessary. The Foreign Office had received a complaint from the Turkish Government that the Bulgarian Government had decreed the confiscation of all property abandoned by the Mussulmans; but enquiry showed that there was no such decree. On the contrary, an undertaking had been given that the land of the Mussulmans would be cultivated during the absence of the owners and restored to them when they returned.

Bulgaria had also given orders to preserve all moveable property left behind with a view to its restoration to the owners.

The Government considered that the question would be settled most conveniently between the Governments of Turkey and the Balkan States.

During the war between Turkey and the Balkan States the Government had made representations on behalf of the Mussulman population to an extent never done before. They did that because they believed that while the war was in progress nobody was able to speak on their behalf in the name of the Powers as a whole.

Lord Lamington pressed the suggestion, laying emphasis on the misery of the refugees.

Lord Morley assured the House that this painful matter was receiving the attentive consideration of the Foreign Office.

POWERS WILL NOT INTERVENE.

FUTURE OF ALBANIA.

LONDON, July 16.

Reuter learns that a Conference of Ambassadors has unanimously endorsed Sir Edward Grey's principle of non-intervention and has decided on the formation of a gendarmerie for Albania, under foreign officers, probably Swedes. Albania will be independent under a prince.

Questions connected with the Epirus frontier are still not settled.

APPEALS FOR INTERVENTION.

Bulgaria is making urgent appeals to the Powers, but the active intervention of any of them is highly improbable.

RUMANIA'S RESPONSIBILITY.

Much depends on the conduct of Rumania. If she is moderate, she may come to be regarded as the mandatory of Europe for restoring peace, but if there comes any question of the partition of Bulgaria a general conflagration may be apprehended.

ACTION BY FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

LONDON, July 17.

A Conference was held in Paris yesterday between M. Pichon, Foreign Minister, and the Ambassadors.

M. Pichon subsequently telegraphed to the French Minister at Sofia to urge Bulgaria to send immediately a plenipotentiary to Nish or Uskub to negotiate with the Allies. He simultaneously telegraphed to the Ambassador at Constantinople to urge the Porte to respect the Treaty of London. It was likewise decided to make representations at Bukharest.

TO ARREST TURKISH ADVANCE.

DR. DANEFF'S REQUEST.

LONDON, July 17.

The Bulgarians announce that the Turks have occupied Lule Burgas and Viza and are marching towards Kirk Kilisseh.

Dr. Daneff has requested the Powers to make urgent representations at Constantinople to arrest the Turkish advance as a contravention of the Treaty of London.

PORTE'S OBJECTIVE.

TO PUSH ON TO ADRIANOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

Reuter's correspondent in Constantinople is positively assured that the Government is determined to push the Turkish advance to Adrianople. It is held that the moral effect, apart altogether from the material advantages of such a movement, would strengthen and consolidate the Government; therefore, the adventure is worth risking.

TURKEY AND THRACE.

It is believed in Turkish circles that even if the Powers brought pressure to bear on the Porte to cause the latter to adhere to the Enos-Midia line which is thought improbable, Turkey would be able to insist on autonomy for Thrace.

TOWNS OCCUPIED BY TURKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.

It is officially announced that the Turks have occupied Midia, Serai, Karistiran, Seidler, Muratli, Malgara, Keshan and Enos as outposts and are entering Rodosto.

BRUSH WITH ARMENIANS.

Armenians serving with the Bulgarian gendarmery attacked the Turks yesterday. A fight ensued in which a number of gendarmes were killed.

TURKS CROSS ENOS-MIDIA LINE.

The Turks crossed the Enos-Midia line yesterday and marched thirty kilometres beyond, towards Bunarhissar.

ALLIED ARMIES TO MARCH ON SOFIA.

SALONIKA, July 17.

A high Rumanian officer has arrived at the Greek headquarters. It is believed that the Greek, Servian and Rumanian armies will march on Sofia, where peace will be signed.

GREEK AND SERVIAN PREMIERS.

BELGRADE, July 17.

The Greek and Servian Premiers met at the station at Uskub. They found that their views on the present situation were unanimous.

GREEKS OCCUPY NEVROKOP.

SALONIKA, July 16.

The Greeks have occupied Nevrokop.

GRECO-SERVIAN UNITY.

LONDON, July 17.

It is considered that the extreme brevity of the conference between the Servian and Greek Premiers at Uskub argues perfect agreement between them.

SOFIA ISOLATED.

CABLE AND RAILWAY SEIZED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 17.

The situation of Bulgaria is pitiable. The Rumanians have seized the cable between Varna and Sebastopol, and have occupied the railway between Varna and Sofia, the sole means of re-provisioning the army. No letters have reached Sofia from abroad for ten days, and the only telegraph line open is that through Bukharest.

FOES ON EVERY SIDE.

Foes are pressing on Bulgaria from every side.

GRECO-SERB VICTORIES.

The Greeks report a victory at Nevrekop and the Servians one near Kustendil, the Bulgarians losing heavily and fleeing in disorder.

RESIGNATION OF BULGARIAN CABINET.

SOFIA, July 16.

The Cabinet has resigned.

BULGAR DEVASTATION.

The horrible tales of the misdeeds of Bulgarian troops while evacuating towns and villages continue to arrive, and are largely corroborated by European observers.

The Turkish troops advancing also find the evacuated region laid waste, houses destroyed, wells filled and trees cut down.

The Turks met with no opposition.

KING OF RUMANIA.

BUKHAREST, July 17.

The King has proceeded to Army headquarters.

CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

ATTITUDE OF JAPANESE.

REVOLT SPREADING.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

PEKING, July 16.

Fighting continues in Kiukiang, the Northerners occupying the principal points in the province.

The Southern provinces are preparing to declare their independence.

Many Northern troops are moving to Kiangsi.

The attitude of the Japanese is bitterly commented upon. The Japanese are blamed for stirring up the strife.

It is affirmed that Japanese officers are helping the rebels, while the Southerners openly declare that they will have the support of the Japanese.

The German Consulate at Nanking was to-day surrounded by insurgents, apparently because the Consul recently permitted the extradition of two revolutionaries from the German concession.

REBELS DENOUNCE YUAN.

SHANGHAI, July 17.

The revolt in Yangtse is spreading. Revolutionary proclamations are being spread broadcast in Shanghai, Nanchang and Nanking, denouncing Yuanshikai.

Fighting is proceeding on the Tientsin-Pukou Railway.

Business is at a standstill in Shanghai.

OPIUM CONFERENCE.

MAY MEET NEXT YEAR.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE HAGUE, July 16.

The Opium Conference will again meet in July 1914, should the Powers not have signed the Convention by then.

U. S. MINISTER TO CHINA.

WASHINGTON, July 17.

Mr. Paul Reinsh, Professor of Political Economy at Wisconsin, has been selected for the post of Minister to China.

WIRELESS CONTRACT.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

In the House of Commons Mr. Walter Guiness moved the adjournment of the House with a view to urging that the Imperial wireless contract be opened to public competition.

Mr. Herbert Samuel maintained that the Marconi Company was the only one capable of carrying out the work. He was responsible not merely to this country but to the Governments of India, Egypt and South Africa, and he urged that the scheme was essential in the strategic interests of the Empire. It would no longer be allowed to be made the shuttlecock of party politics. (Opposition protests and Ministerial cheers).

The motion was talked out.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

MASTER OF BALLIOL ON AGE LIMIT.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 16.

Giving evidence before the Public Services Commission to-day the Master of Balliol expressed the opinion that if the age limit were reduced, the examination must occur at the school-leaving age, the probationary period coming afterwards.

AVIATION TRAGEDY.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICER'S FATAL FALL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 18.

Major Hewetson, home on furlough from India, has been killed while flying on Salisbury Plain. The Aeroplane side-slipped and crashed against the earth.

NEW LAUREATE.

DR. ROBERT BRIDGES APPOINTED.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 16.

Dr. Robert Bridges has been appointed Poet Laureate.

EUROPEAN MURDERED.

DENTIST SHOT DEAD WHILE ASLEEP.

WIFE AND POLICEMAN CHARGED.

AMAZING LOVE TRAGEDY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 17.

Mr. S. W. Swyny, sub-Inspector of Police, Quilon, and Mrs. F. A. Stephens of Doros Cottage, Trichoor, have as already stated been duly charged by Mr. R. Pichu Iyengar, Circle Inspector of Police, Arukutty, before Mr. Ramasawmy Iyer, Divisional First Class Magistrate of Kottayam, under Section 301 I. P. C. with having on Monday, 6th June last, between the hours of 4 and 5 a.m. caused the death of Mr. Buckingham Stephens, dentist, by shooting him in the right side of the forehead, with a gun belonging to the first accused, while Mr. Stephens was sleeping in the eastern room on the ground floor of Valyavecttil Tharyan's house at Vaikom. The following is the summary of the police report in support of the above charge.

The first accused is a sub-Inspector of Police and the second accused is the widow of the deceased. Even while the deceased and the second accused were living at Trivandram, the first accused used to go to their house, and to be on terms of unlawful intimacy with the second accused, thereby giving occasion to scandalous reports there. After the deceased and the second accused had come to Vaikom, the first accused visited them twice and lived with them for ten or fifteen days within two months of their stay there. It was during his second visit that the occurrence took place.

DISREPUTABLE INTIMACY.

Mr. Gunther, father of the second accused, speaks to the intimacy between the first and the second accused as seen from their conduct after the arrival of the first accused at Vaikom, and also to their intimacy at Trivandrum which was disreputable. The deceased had knowledge of this and it led to his decision to send her away to Trichur. At Trichur it would not have been possible for her to be in the company of the first accused during the absence of her husband from home. It is seen from her letters that she had been entertaining suspicions as to the future plans of her husband. The first and second accused seeing that the removal of the latter to Trichur would separate her from him and would possibly lead her husband to divorce her, shot and killed him while he was asleep.

Captain Skinner of the Travancore Nair Brigade, whose evidence as an expert was obtained, and Dr. Raman Tampi, Medical Officer, Sherkally, are of opinion that considering the position of the body, the gun and the cords tied on to it, it is impossible to infer that the deceased had shot himself, considering the exact spot were he fell.

Dr. Raman Tampi thinks that it must have come from the south-west of where his head was, and the Chandasbery Medical Officer, Dr. Stephanos while supporting Dr. Tampi in this view, is of opinion that it might have come directly from the west as well. All the outer doors of the house were closed and they remained so after the occurrence. There was no one but the first and second accused anywhere to the south-west or to the west of where the deceased was sleeping. The gun and cartridges, etc., belonging to the first accused have been found and taken. Close similarity is observed between the unused cartridge in the gun and those found in possession of the first accused.

SUPPOSED LETTERS BY DECEASED.

At the time of the inquest the second accused produced two letters purporting to have been given her by the deceased two days previous to the occurrence, but the signatures therein do not appear to tally with that of the deceased. The inquiry regarding these letters is not complete.

A search is being made for the bicycle given to the first accused by the second. The District Magistrate of Kottayam and the Commissioner of Police have also enquired into this case.

One Vardeth whom the first accused had brought from Trivandrum to Vaikom being suspected of having helped the first and second accused in the offence, his box was searched at Trivandrum and one whole cartridge, another broken into three pieces, and a coat given to him by the first accused were found and taken. He has been arrested, but has not yet reached Vaikom. All the original records prepared in this case have been submitted to the District Magistrate of Kottayam. Material objects, the gun, handkerchiefs, etc., will be duly produced in Court when the final report is submitted.

The certificate of the Chemical Examiner to Government regarding the materials sent to him for examination has not been received. As the police enquiry was not complete, the Court was moved for granting more time to begin the hearing.

The case was postponed to the 28th instant.

BURMA TRAGEDY.

POLICE OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

CORPORAL IMPLICATED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

RANGOON, July 17.

It is reported that Abdul Rahn alias Maung Po Sin in charge of the Cantonment Outpost Police Station, Thayetmyo, was shot dead through the heart on Saturday night, it is alleged, by Corporal Wild of the Royal Munster Fusileers. Full enquirise are in progress.

BARISAL TRIAL.

POLICE SPY AND SAMITI MEMBER.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

BARISAL, July 17.

The hearing of the Barisal conspiracy case was resumed at 10-30 a.m. to-day inside the jail.

Nagendra Nath Banerjee, Head Constable of Dacca, said that he knew the Dacca Anushilan Samity which had branches at Dacca and elsewhere. He was a number of the Acmanitolla branch and used to play lathi there. He was under survey and became a watcher among others. He watched Munindra Roy, Nagendra Sen and Khagendra Chaudhury. He saw Naraindra and Munindra at the Dolaiganj Railway Station in May last.

Nagendra abused witness for reporting his movements and reminded him of the fate of Ratilall Hoy.

Witness identified two letters addressed to the accused Devendra Ghose as in the handwriting of Narendra.

An assistant teacher of the Dacca Collegiate School proved the answer paper of Sailoshnath Mukerjee in history. Phanibhushan Chakravarty and Munindra Mohon Chakravarty, two boys of the Dacca Collegate School, identified the handwriting of Sailoshnath Mukerjee. They lived with Sailesh in the Rajchandra Hindu Hostel for two years and saw him write.

Anantaknmar Dutt, a co-villager of Chandi Bose, examined, said he was a servant at the Bengal boarding house started by Chandi Bose. Ramesh Acharjee, Kunja Ghosem Rohini Guha, Chandi Bose and Rohini's nephew named Jitendra lived there. Debendra Ghose used to come there very often.

Kamanakanta De, Special Head Constable at Dacca, examined said, on the day following the Kola dacoity he saw Munindra Bhusan Roy and Norendra Sen at the station. Munindra left by train. He helped two head constables to arrest Fegu Roy.

MADRAS DEFAMATION CASE.

EDITOR CONVICTED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

MADRAS, July 17.

Mr. W. S. Marshall, third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the case of defamation brought by the Hon'ble Dr. T. M. Nair, against Dewan Bahadur C. Karunakara Menon, editor of the "Indian Patriot," convicting the accused of the offence with which he was charged and sentencing him to pay a fine of Rs. 300, in default to undergo three months' simple imprisonment. His Worship held that the article in question had been undoubtedly written with a view to lower Dr. Nair, in public estimation. The statement "hang the suffering and dying poor of Tondiarpet on the nearest tree" attributed in the article to Dr. Nair, was wholly false and Dr. Nair, had said no such thing. The article was certainly no "fair comment" on a public question, viz., the Tondiarpet sewage farm.

His Worship also observed that the fact that throughout the trial no regret was expressed by the accused for what he had published was significant. A severe sentence was thus called for in the case.

MINTO PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 17.

Mr. G. F. Shirras, of the Indian Educational Service, has been offered the Minto Chair of Economics at the Calcutta University.

MEXICO AND THE STATES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

The United States Ambassador in Mexico has been ordered to Washington to report on the situation.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

The death is announced of Mr. James Cloudsley, a prominent Mincing Lane tea-trader.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAHIM.

POLICY REGARDING SET BACKS.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Mr. A. M. Tod being in the chair.

Dr. Jehangir moved that the Commissioner be requested to report what steps have been taken with regard to the vagrant lepers in Bombay since the Lepers Act III of 1898 was put into force in the City by Government about two years ago. How many such homeless lepers wandering about and freely mixing with other people in the thickly crowded streets of the City have been brought up before the City Magistrates and detained by their orders in the Matunga or similar other leper asylums? How many of them only temporarily residing in the City were transferred to the districts to which they properly belonged, in pursuance of the terms of the Resolution of the Government of Bombay on the subject, dated the 7th March 1911? What is the present total number of vagrant lepers in the City, the total number residing in the Matunga leper asylum and the amount of room still available in it for further admission; and is the Commissioner satisfied with the progress thus made in relieving the City from the danger of vagrant lepers? If not, what steps does he propose to take for a more vigorous and quicker enforcement of the Act in the interests of the health of the City and the safety of its inhabitants?

Dr. Jehangir said that there was a great influx of the lepers in the City and that was a great menace to the health of the people.

Dr. Master seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner Mr. J. Crerar explained that the provisions of the Lepers Act III of 1898 could not be brought into force until proper arrangements had been made for the detention of absconding lepers. These arrangements are now being provided in addition to a palisade for preventing escapes; a set of detention wards is being built and is now in an advanced stage of construction. Consequently, the information asked for if furnished with reference to existing conditions, would soon cease to have any practical application. It would be better to consider the question after the new arrangements have been in working order for some time and experience has been gained as to the results.

After this explanation, Dr. Jehangir withdrew his proposition.

WATER SUPPLY TO SALSETTE.

Consideration was then given to the Commissioner's letter regarding the supply of water to Salsette. The letter has already been published. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the letter be referred to the water supply committee.

Mr. Wacha seconded the proposition.

Mr. R. C. Pabani expressed a hope that now that the Tansa mains were to be duplicated the Commissioner would see his way in reducing the rates of water for industrial purposes.

The proposition was then agreed to.

The Commissioner's letter forwarding Mr. Midgely Taylor's report on the question of the provision of pumps at the Worli storm water outfall and the diversion of the storm water channel from Love Grove into the low level channel was then referred to the drainage committee for report.

DEVELOPMENT OF MAHIM.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner regarding the question of the development of Mahim district by the laying out and widening of roads and by the provision of open spaces for the use and recreation of the inhabitants of the Districts and of the City in general.

The Commissioner, in the course of his letter, said:—

It has long been recognised that the Mahim District is the most healthily situated of the areas yet undeveloped and that a large movement of population towards it must be anticipated and should be provided for. This movement of population has already been in progress for some years and is being rapidly accelerated by various causes in the City. Nothing, however, has been done in any systematic manner to prepare for the proper housing of this increased population with the result that the portion of the island which has been in the past the most healthily situated is being taken up in the most haphazard and insanitary manner. Apart from the requirements of the increasing population the need for better communication through Mahim has long been recognised.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S SCHEME.

With the increasing congestion in the City and with the growing desire of many persons to live in somewhat healthier surroundings together with the ever increasing traffic, the necessity for opening up Mahim with better roads has become every year more urgently obvious. The Executive Engineer has accordingly for some months been engaged in the examination of the best lines to be laid down for roads. He suggests three north and south through roads. The most western starts from the Worli sluices where a deviation is necessary to get a better junction over the storm water channel with the existing Worli Road. It then joins the existing narrow New Parbhadevi Road and cuts across unbuilt land to Bhandarwada Road to avoid the present tortuous and narrow turnings. It here joins the Mahim Bazar and ultimately joins the Lady Jamsetji Road near the Mahim Causeway. The second road is the most central. It will begin from DeLisle Road which at present ends abruptly at Elphinstone Road. The Corporation are aware of the very heavy traffic that uses DeLisle Road at present although it is not in communication with the north except by the winding Purbhadevi Road. I have already suggested that the width of DeLisle Road should be 100 feet and this proposal has so far met with general approval. I accordingly now propose that this 100 feet road should be continued north from DeLisle Road as far as the Bandora Causeway.

The Dadar Kumbharwada Road will form a north and south road linking up the new 100 feet road and the Lady Jamsetji Road near Dadar Station.

The Executive Engineer has proposed several cross roads to give access to the Mahim foreshore and this is of great importance for the proper development of the area. These cross roads should be regarded as tentatively proposed and their exact lines would depend upon the assistance given by the various owners.

TOWN PLANNING BILL.

It would no doubt have been more satisfactory in many ways to have developed Mahim with the help of a Town Planning Act. Government have asked the views of the Corporation on such an Act and I fear the delay in the reply has been due to the papers remaining with the Commissioner whose remarks were asked for. The subject, however, is so large and the literature connected with it now so vast that I regret I have never been able to take it up. Government have prepared a draft of a Town Planning Bill with the help of the best expert advice at their disposal and I certainly hope that it will be possible to apply many of its provisions to Bombay. Mahim is essentially an area which affords scope, if not for Town planning in its completest form, at least for the co-operation of the owners of properties who will be benefitted by the development of the land for building purposes.

PROVISION OF OPEN SPACES.

Mr. Mackison has also taken up the question of the provision of open spaces. The Corporation are aware of the said want of such spaces in the old portion of the Town and how difficult and impossible it is at this stage to repair the deficiency. It would be far less excusable to repeat the error in the areas which are now becoming crowded. It is necessary therefore to provide spaces in Mahim which will be adequate for the re-creation of the inhabitants, not merely in the present or in the immediate future but so far as can be foreseen for all time. It must be borne in mind, moreover, that owing to the excellence of its foreshore and its situation the picturesqueness of which will always remain, it is probable that an increasing number of the inhabitants of the City will go for air or recreation on occasional visits to the north of the Island. Just as open spaces near London receive large influx of people on holidays from the crowded portions of the neighbouring City so it is both natural and desirable that the people living in the densely crowded portions of Bombay should be tempted to frequent Mahim on special occasions. While moreover the Fort and Girgaum have the Esplanade and the Oval close to them which, however inadequate, do allow of recreation to a large number of their youthful population and while recreation grounds are in course of creation near Mahaluxmi for the central portion of the City, the north of the Island is at present entirely devoid of any large public open spaces. I point out these consideration in case any member should think that the proposals which I am now about to make err on the generous side. This is essentially a matter on which one must think of the far future and I believe that after all the circumstances have been weighed the Corporation will not think that the provision for open spaces now suggested is excessive.

The chief open space suggested by the Executive Engineer is situated in very nearly the centre of the Mahim District between Lady Jamsetji Road and the foreshore and extends to about 66 acres. As the Executive Engineer points out the land is at present singularly free from building of any size. It has the great advantage of being open to the sea and will be readily accessible by the roads in their widened form. It will not be necessary to make the whole area into a recreation ground all at once.

When these open spaces have been provided the whole District will be adequately but not I believe extravagantly provided for in the way of open spaces.

(*Continued on page 6.*)

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

(Continued from page 5.)

QUESTION OF COSTS.

The Executive Engineer has intentionally refrained in his letter from going into details of cost. The immediate necessity is for purchasing the open land required for new through roads and the next step is to provide the money for the large recreation park. I need only say that the cost of the land in certain areas has gone up considerably of late years and it is bound to increase with the spread of population and with the provision of proper water supply and sanitary appliances. If therefore the Corporation will agree, as I hope they will, that these proposals are fair and to a great extent inevitable it is obvious that the sooner the land is acquired the less it will cost the Corporation.

Dr. Javle moved that the letter be referred to the roads' committee for report.

The proposition being seconded, Sir Ibrahim said he did not oppose the proposition as the matter was going to the committee but he thought that a question of principle was involved in this. Schemes of this character ought to have been carried out by the Improvement Trust and he suggested that the Corporation ought not to bear great expenditure than they incurred at present. The present scheme would involve a large expenditure, several lakhs of rupees, and when they were paying very large sums to the Trust, schemes of this character must fall upon them. That the Trust had recognised that liability was evident from the fact that they had formulated a scheme and had persisted in. The Commissioner had, besides, not given any estimate but he thought that the cost would be very considerable, and the principle involved was whether any additional liability was to be undertaken by them. He mentioned this to enable the new Commissioner to look into the matter.

Sir Pherozeshah said that schemes of this character were made over to the Trust under the Act of 1900. When they got the Government of India grant, the Trust proposed the construction of large thoroughfares so that Bombay might equal London and Paris. Such a body could not be insolvent because they also had a right to put their hand in the pockets of the Municipality. Besides he was very much surprised that such a scheme was put forward without the Corporation having the slightest notion what it is going to cost. He asked the Corporation to very carefully consider whether they should embark on schemes of this character when the Improvement Trust was specially created for that purpose. He did not oppose the proposition of referring the matter to the committee but he hoped that the matter would be laid aside in the committee and that the Corporation would have nothing to do with the proposals of this character which were made over to the Trust by the Act of 1900.

The Proposition was then carried.

POLICY REGARDING SET-BACKS.

Consideration was then given to the second report of the committee appointed by the Corporation to report on the future policy of the Corporation regarding set-backs.

Reporting on the question of rates of compensation payable in respect of properties acquired for street improvement, the report stated:—

It has been urged that under this Section exorbitant claims for compensation have been put forward and allowed. With a view to discussing the question from the point of view of the owners of properties as well as the public bodies acquiring properties for street improvement, the committee requested Mr. W. A. Chambers, Architect and Surveyor, and Mr. R. H. A. Delves, F.S.I., Deputy Land Manager, Bombay Improvement Trust, to give the committee the benefit of their experience and advice. Messrs. Chambers and Delves were good enough to attend a meeting of the Committee. They were both of opinion that Section 301 (1) of the Act required amendment and in accordance with a desire expressed by the members of the committee they subsequently placed before the committee a letter, dated the 12th September 1910, embodying their suggestion for the amendment of Section 301 (1) of the Act.

The committee, therefore, recommended the following amendment of Section 301 (1):—

"Compensation shall be paid by the Commissioner to the owner of any building or land acquired for a public street under Section 298 or 299, for any loss which such owner may sustain in consequence of his building or land being so acquired and for any expense incurred by such owner in consequence of the order made by the Commissioner under either of the said Sections; provided that any increase or decrease in the value of the remainder of the property of which the building or land so acquired formed part likely to accrue from the set-back to the regular line of the street shall be taken into consideration and allowed for in determining the amount of such compensation."

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved the adoption of the report and asked the Corporation to follow the expert advice given by Mr. Chambers.

The proposition being seconded, Sir Ibrahim said the proposed amendment would cause serious difficulties in practice and he asked the Corporation not to accept the report. He moved as an amendment that the matter be referred back to the same committee.

Dr. Sukhia seconded the amendment.

Mr. Wacha said the amendment would prevent dishonest landlords from squeezing the Municipality and would enable them to grant compensation on a fair basis.

Mr. Navalkar agreed with Sir Ibrahim.

At the suggestion of Dr. Batliwalla, Sir Ibrahim agreed to the addition of several other members to the committee, to whom the report was to be referred back.

Mr. Orr pointed out the committee had been considering the matter since April, 1910 and if it was referred back it might take other three years.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, in reply, said the matter was reconsidered, four different times.

Sir Ibrahim's amendment was then put to the vote and 19 voted in favour and 19 against. The President gave his casting vote against the amedment and declared it lost.

Sir Ibrahim demanded a poll and it was announced that 21 had voted in favour of the amendment and 21 against it. With the president's casting vote, the amendment was declared lost. The original proposition was then put to the vote and declared carried. Second time a poll was demanded amidst very great excitement and the proposition was declared carried by a majority of one vote.

The Corporation then adjourned until Monday next.

DEMOLITION OF MOSQUE.

EXCITEMENT IN CAWNPORE.

[Associated Press.]

CAWNPORE, July 17.

The two Trustees of the Machhli Bazar mosque, a small portion of which was recently demolished, have issued a long statement detailing the events that led to the demolition of the portion of the mosque involved, and stating that they could not accept compensation in any shape. The local authorities, beside monetary compensation, had offered a large piece of ground adjoining the mosque.

A meeting of representatives of Mahomedans of various classes, was held last evening at which the number of Trustees of the mosque was raised to eleven, nine additional Trustees being nominated. These Trustees were enjoined not to do anything which was contrary to Moslem laws and to consult the local Mahomedan public in all matters of importance. It was further resolved to memorialise the Viceroy through the Raja of Mohmudabad, praying for the restoration of the demolished portion of the mosque and to request the authorities not to remove the material of the demolished portion till the Viceroy had passed orders on the memorial. The Trustees were further directed to make enquiries regarding the origin of the bogus letters which they had received suggesting the acceptance of the terms offered by the local authorities.

The matter continues to be agitated in the Moslem press, one paper going as far as to suggest the postponement of the Moslem University business till the question of the mosque was settled.

WEDDING AT MAYMYO.

BOOTH-GRAVELY—SHERMAN.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, July 17.

On Tuesday there was celebrated at Maymyo, at St. Mark's Church, the wedding of W. Booth-Gravely I. C. S., Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, with Miss A Georgiana Buchanan Sherman, daughter of the late Major-General Sherman. The church was prettily decorated and was filled to overflowing. The bridegroom arrived a few minutes before the appointed hour and was accompanied by his bestman the Hon. Mr. W. F. Rice Chief Secretary to the Burma Government, the bride following some time later. The Venerable Archdeacon Cory conducted the service which was choral, accompained by the string band of the Border Regiment. The bride, who looked charming, was attended by two little bridesmaids, Camilla and Barbara Fell. After the ceremony the guests were entertained at Government House by Sir George and Miss Shaw. The presents were numerous and costly.

The couple left for Mandalay amidst cheering and the throwing of rose leaves by a large assembly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, July 17.

Lieut. S. W. Howard, 1st Battalion, Connaught Rangers, is appointed to the Southern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force.

Captain Hunt, No. 51 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Quetta, is transferred to No. 59 Company, Ruri.

Lieut F. Anderson, 1st Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, is appointed Adjutant of the 6th Battalion, Seaforth Highlanders, and is ordered Home.

Captain Cardew, 39th Garhwal Rifles, has been selected to succeed Captain Earle, in command of the 34th Signal Company.

Lieutenant Taylor, No. 64 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 32 Signal Company.

Lieut Low, No. 90 Heavy Battery, is appointed to No. 4 Mountain Battery at Quetta, and Lieut. Keene, No. 82 Company, Allahabad, is appointed to 90th Battery.

On return from leave Colonel Swayne, R. E., is posted to the Lucknow Division; Lieut.-Col. Ewbank, R. E., is posted as Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineer, Lucknow; Lieut.-Col. T. Fraser R. E. is posted as Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineer, Wellington.

BISHOP CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION.

RANGOON BARRISTER'S SUIT.

[Associated Press.]

RANGOON, July 17.

The District Magistrate of Rangoon to-day resumed the hearing of the case in which Mr. J. M. Xavier, Barrister-at-Law, complained that he had been defamed in a letter dated March 17, written by Bishop Cradot to the Editor of the "Rangoon Times." The Court was again crowded with spectators.

The complainant in further cross-examination by Mr. Lentaigne said that he published the article headed "Catholics and Excommunication" in "United Burma" dated March 30, 1913. The witness said he knew prosecution without reference to the ecclesiastical authorities would mean excommunication. That was the drift of the whole article. The article had to be construed with the Papal Encylical. Witness said the Encylical could not oust the action of the Civil Courts at all. He was not a member of the Rangoon Theosophical Society. He had not attended any meetings for the last two years.

Mr. N. A. E. Gradon, Editor of the "Rangoon Times," gave evidence in regard to the complainant having come to the "Times" office on March 17th with certain information concerning an assault on a little boy by the Rev. Father Sellos which the complainant did not want published. Later in the day he received a letter from another person giving the facts of the case. Witness wrote to the Bishop informing His Lordship what he had heard of the alleged assault and asked for the correct facts. His Lordship replied that he knew nothing about them. On receipt of the Bishop's reply witness decided not to publish anything about the case, but Mr. Xavier, came in again with an open letter or copy of his letter to the Bishop. Witness pointed out its publication was undesirable on religious grounds. At the Police Court he showed the Bishop's letter and said it did not mention Mr. Xavier, by name. The witness asked Mr. Xaiver, for the reason, and he then launched into a disseration about the French priests in India and expressed a desire to obtain priests of another nationality. Witness handed the Bishop's letter to the Assistant Editor and Sub-Editor.

In cross examination witness said when he heard Mr. Xavier showing hostility to priests, he had the idea he did not show respect to them as a Roman Catholic should.

The Assistant Editor and Sub-Editor also gave evidence and after the addresses of Counsel the Magistrate reserved judgment.

GROUNDING OF OIL BOAT.

INQUIRY ADJOURNED.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Inquiry into the circumstances attending the grounding of the oil tank steamer "Saranac" on a submerged rock off the Point de Galle was to have opened to-day, but had to be postponed for a week owing to the continued illness of the Master, Captain Burn. The Saranac is a vessel which struck off Ceylon and was sailed upto Calcutta with huge holes in her hull. Captain Burn was found unconscious in his cabin last Friday, having taken an overdose of chloroform and has since been in the Presidency General Hospital. The President said this was an inquiry into the circumstances attending the ground of the ship and there were certain question to be asked, one of which was whether the vessel was properly navigated.

Mr. Orr, Legal Remembrancer, appearing for the Government, said the vessel had grounded twice on voyage from New York to Calcutta, once at Bizerta (Brazil) and second time off the Point de Galle.

Mr. Given-Wilson who appeared on behalf of the Merchant Service Guild for Captain Burn, said that the allegation now was that Captain had been intoxicated. This allegation was made at the last moment by the first, second and third officers and he submitted that these officers had combined against the captain. When Captain Burn was examined by the Port Officer no mention was made of this allegation. Mr. Orr said in the meantime the Agents had received a letter containing complaints from their officers.

The inquiry was then adjourned until next Thursday.

BURNS FROM SULPHURIC ACID.

Luximan Babaji (19), a Hindu labourer employed in the Manockji Petit Mills was carrying a jar of sulphuric acid when he accidentally stumbled and the jar broke, the acid buring him all over the body. He was removed to Sir J. J. Hospital where he was detained for treatment.

THE KIDNAPPING SCARE.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BY CALCUTTA POLICE.

[Associated Press.]

CALCUTTA, July 17.

Sir Frederick Halliday, Commissioner of Police, has issued stringent orders to deal with the kidnapping scare.

Two constables will be on duty at a time on each beat, and European and Indian officers alike will patrol their respective sections on two or three occasions both day and night, and get into conversation with the more respectable inhabitants and get them to impress it upon the minds of the uneducated masses that the present rumours are entirely false and unfounded.

Mounted European sergeants and sowars will petrol the streets at stated intervals during every 24 hours and will immediately communicate by telephone to Lal Bazaar anything of a suspicious character. A strong force of European sergeants will be in readiness for an emergency and an extra number of parawallas will be stationed temporarily at some of the thanas which lie within the more affected areas.

MURDER OF A EUROPEAN PLANTER.

SIX PERSONS ARRESTED.

[Associated Press.]

ALLAHABAD, July 17.

In connection with the murder of Mr. Lawrence Barber, a planter at Azamgarh, six persons were arrested by the police. Confessions of three accused were recorded by the District Magistrate. Purdon has been tendered to one of the accused named Bitan, who has turned approver. According to the prosecution story, the accused Raghu and Bukshu, servants of Mr. Barber, deliberately kept back the dogs who used to guard the deceased's bedroom at night, to give every facility to the assassins. Other accused are Dumbar, Gopi and Raghunath.

CALCUTTA MOTOR TRANSPORT CO.

MERCHANTS' SUPPORT PROMISED.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 17.

The "Englishman" is informed that a new company the Calcutta Motor Transport Company Limited, has been recently formed in Calcutta, with a capital of fifteen lakhs of rupees with the object of providing an up to date system of transport to merchants. The promoters aim at placing a large number of motor lorries on the streets, fitted with all up-to-date labour-saving device as soon as practicable. As far as can be ascertained, some of the largest firms of importers and exporters in the city who have been approached by the promoters of the Company, also some of the military authorities have expressed themselves in favour of introducing mechanical traction on a large scale into Calcutta.

OFFICIATING L.-G. OF U. P.

MR. BAILLIE TO ACT FOR SIR JAMES MESTON.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, July 17.

It is announced that the Hon'ble Mr. D. C. Baillie, C.S., will act as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces when His Honour Sir James Meston proceeds Home next month.

PLAGUE RETURN.

[Associated Press.]

SIMLA, July 17.

The total plague mortality during the week ending 12th July 1913, stood at 659 against 856 cases. Bombay Presidency had 95, Madras 13, Bengal 5, Bihar 116, United Provinces 214, Punjab 67, Burma 96, Mysore 37, Hyderabad 15, and Rajputana 18.

GOCULDAS TEJPAL NURSING ASSOCIATION.

HINDU LADY'S DONATION.

The widow of Mr. Nanalal Chunilal Goondaria has presented Rs. 500 to the Funds of the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital Nursing Association.

DUE TO MOTHER'S CARELESSNESS.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Nana Yesoo, a Hindu boy, aged about five years.

The evidence showed that the deceased was living with his mother at Matunga. On Wednesday afternoon the mother went out leaving the deceased at home. When she returned in the evening, she found her son missing. Later in the day, the body of the deceased was recovered from the mud at the bottom of a pit near the house.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ORGANISATION IN BUSINESS.

VALUE OF SYSTEM.

ADAPTABILITY AND RANGE.

....."*Standard*" *special columns*.... ...

A well-ordered system is an indispensable adjunct to successful business management. Whether the business be manufacturing or trading, or both combined, is immaterial. The same principle applies in all cases, and where it is ignored, disaster is invited. System is one of the most important cogs in the mechanism of business expansion. It is the mirror which reflects the trend of events, and according to the tale it tells, so is the policy of the management shaped. But it must not be forgotten that in this respect, as in all other details of life, there is a constant state of transition. A business system which would be regarded as the best fifty years ago is out of date to-day, owing to the improvements which have taken place; for business is a science which is constantly being studied. The expert organiser is aware of this fact, and is ever alive to take advantage of every development. Conservative firms, on the other hand, shut their eyes to progress—"what was good enough for the father is good enough for the son" is the doctrine by which they are governed, and in commerce no doctrine could be more fatal in its results. Its inevitable sequence is business decay, and this, unless arrested, eventually sweeps a once prosperous business out of existence. That the doctrine is adhered to to a large extent is, however, indisputable, and this no doubt accounts for the fact that although English commercial prestige extends over a period of many centuries, only a small proportion of the huge successful establishments of to-day have been in existence for even a hundred years.

ESSENTIAL OBJECTIVES.

In administering a business there are two objectives which should never be lost sight of. One is efficiency of staff, and the other is a constant knowledge of trading results. To attain these objectives is simplicity itself, provided a well thought out system is installed for the purpose. To begin with, there is the counting house. This the index to progress or retrogression, and as such it demands close attention. This department should be systematised so as to furnish at the end of each day a summary of the day's trading, and this summary should disclose approximately what profits have been made or losses incurred. The inestimable advantage of this is at once apparent. When losses are incurred it permits of an immediate investigation of the cause, and thus the evil can be remedied before it obtains a dangerous hold. To further this end each department should be systematised on the same standard of efficiency. Every detail of importance should be recorded, and these records should be compiled so as to show the sequence of the details, and thus make reference easy. When these respective methods are installed the battle of business success is more than half won. Many systems have been devised for organisation purposes but among the most popular is the loose-leaf method. It can be adapted to requirements without limit, and a review of its operations discloses the reason for its popularity.

THE COUNTING HOUSE.

In the counting house it takes the form of the loose-leaf ledgers, and as will be obvious, it possesses considerable advantages over the bound book system. To begin, with, accounts can be classified as desired. Leaves are added is required, and thus the records of an account are always together, instead of being distributed throughout various parts of the ledger or various ledgers. In office routine this convenience represents an immense saving of time, owing to the frequency with which accounts have to be referred to. Another advantage is that the ledger in use has no blank sheets, nor need it contain any accounts which have been definitely closed, for the leaves applying to those accounts can be removed to another binder. But a feature of prime importance is that there is never any necessity to open a new ledger and transfer accounts from the old one. Under the loose-leaf system a ledger is never finished. Old leaves are removed or new leaves added according to requirements, and by this means an unnecessary waste of time and labour is obviated. Then, again, when statements have to be sent out, accounts posted, or trial balances taken out, the loose-leaf ledger can be subdivided. This means that a number of clerks can work on the same ledger, and the economy of time and other advantages which this convenience represents must be obvious to anyone with even an imperfect knowledge of office routine.

ACCOUNTANTS' OBJECTIONS.

When the system was first introduced objections were raised to it by many accountants. The grounds were that it facilitated fraudulent bookkeeping, but it is no more easy to tamper with a loose-leaf ledger than it is with a bound *one*. Precautionary measures are connected with the system which guard against this very contingency, and now that knowledge of this fact has become more widely circulated, even accounts themselves have adopted the system because of its overwhelming advantages. These advantages are equally great when the loose-leaf system is applied to departmental records. The leaves are uniform in size, and they can be printed to suit the needs of any department. They are filed in binders, and thus in a compact space invaluable information is collected for reference. A case in point is offered when outdoor representatives are employed. Efficient organisations demands on the part of the management an exact knowledge of what each representative is doing, and also the state of relations which exist between the firm and its clients. There are various methods in operation for these purposes, and the nature of these methods reflects the ability of the administration. In some instances representatives report their day's doings verbally, in others they do so in writing, summarising their day's proceedings, but in each of these cases organisation is lacking. Each call should be reported upon separately, and the report should be in writing.

SIMPLE AND EFFICIENT.

At first sight this may appear laborious, but with the loose-leaf system it is simplicity itself. Each representative is provided with the necessary number of leaves, and one of these leaves is filled up by him after each call. They are devised according to requirements, each leaf being printed in tabulated form, so as to provide the management with only the vital information essential to develop the business relations between the firm and its client. At the end of each day the traveller hands in, or posts, the filled-in-leaves to his office. They represent his day's work, and, incidentally they record the value of his services to the establishment which he serves. After the contents of the leaves have been dealt with in the office the leaves are filed away, and this again is where the loose-leaf system proves invaluable. The leaves are filed in their binders in alphabetical form, so that the report of each successive call on the same client comes together in its sequence of dates. The point need not be laboured, its value is sufficiently obvious. In some establishments objections are raised by the staff when a system of this nature is first installed, but this is due to an inherent resistance to changes of any kind. The capable representative is quick to realise the value of the collective information which the forms supply, and as the prosperity of his firm is bound up with his own, original objections soon disappear. On the other hand, there is the type of representative whose services are dear at any price, and the more lax the system of organisation the better chance he has to cover up his inefficiency. This type will oppose systematising by might and by main. He knows that its installation is the forerunner of his dismissal.

RANGE OF UTILITY.

Although the department controlling outdoor representatives has been singled out for demonstrating the values of the loose-leaf system, the principle can be applied to practically every other department, irrespective of its nature, and its use is by no means confined to business houses. It is utilised for recording professional and governmental details. In Government, departments 15,000 loose-leaf books have been supplied for various purposes by Moore's Modern Methods (Limited), of 4, St. Bride-street, London, E.C., to whom the credit is largely due for perfecting the loose-leaf system. They have also introduced it into the Labour Exchange, where it is in exclusive use, while 80 per cent. of the Borough Town Council's records are compiled on this principle. There is one other feature of Moore's Modern Methods which calls for the attention of the business man. A system has been devised whereby an invoice, duplicate order, day-book slip, factory order, shipping note, and two delivery slips can all be typed in one operation. It is merely an arrangement of carbon sheets and spacing. Economy of time and labour and efficiency of control are the objectives throughout, and the establishment that is best organised in these respects must obviously reap a considerable advantage over less efficient rivals.

FATHER THRASHES A HEAD TEACHER.

SCENE IN A SCHOOL AT CARDIFF.

A scene in Ninian Park School, Cardiff, where the headmaster (Mr. Ivor John) was badly assaulted in the presence of his class by the father of one of the pupils, was described during the mail week to the magistrates, says the "Daily Chronicle."

A solicitor said that a boy named Fitzgerald, aged 13, was punished for misbehaviour, and in the afternoon the father, Walter Fitzgerald, came to the school while the classes were in progress, bringing the boy with him, and walked right into the room. Defendant divested himself of his coat and shouted, "Where is Mr. John?"

Mr. John replied, "I am Mr. John."

Then, before the whole school, Fitzgerald ordered the boy to take off his trousers to show the marks he had received in the morning. Without another word the man struck Mr. John in the right eye, and followed this up with blow after blow until he had knocked Mr. John half way down the room. Mr. John was not able to attend to his duties for some time.

Fitzgerald was find £5 and costs, or a month's imprisonment.

DAMODERDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.

During June the number of Hindu patients treated in the Seth Damoderdas Tapidas Charitable Dispensary was 2231. Among them the number of new admissions was 326. The average daily attendance was 75.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

The service of consecration of Canon Durrant as Bishop of Lahore will take place at Christ Church, Simla, on 6th August.

Proposals dealing with the future of the commercial intelligence department will also be sent Home during the next few weeks.

The "Pioneer" states that Serai Kala Haveban Railway which will give broad gauge communication to within nine miles of Abbottabad will be ready for opening in September.

Dr. Koilash Chunder Bose has been elected a delegate on behalf of the Calcutta Corporation to attend the next Sanitary Conference to be held at Lucknow.

The "Indian Daily News" hears from Darjeeling that grand military manoeuvres will be held at Dacca in Eastern Bengal in the coming cold weather. There will be two regiments and artillery and cavalry to watch.

The car festival at Puri is over without a hitch and cases of sporadic cholera are subsiding. No serious accident was reported and the death rate during the period was not above normal.

It has been proposed by some influential members of the Hindu communities that a steamer should be chartered to sail from India on a tour round the world, visiting China, Japan, the United States and Europe with arrangements on board for the accommodations of orthodox Hindus.

Mr. Bepin Chander Pal, has brought a suit in the Calcutta Small Causes Court against the proprietors of the Lakshmi Press claiming Rs. 1,050 for refusing to deliver plaintiff the March number of his magazine called the "Hindu Review." The suit will be heard on the 30th.

The kidnapping scare which has seized a certain section of illiterate people in Calcutta is followed by various instances of alleged kidnapping. One such instance has just been brought to the notice of the Howrah authorities. It is said that a Hindu lad, aged eleven years, son of a police officer of Howrah, has been missing from his house for the past few days. A house-to-house search has been ordered by the Superintendent of Police, Howrah.

Mr. Annada Prosad Biswas, Sub-Registrar, received a letter at his house at Chinsurah under the nom de plume "Swadeshi Boys" purporting that as he was a wealthy man they expected some monetary help from him for the cause of the motherland and that he had been balloted to be the next victim to be raided upon. The letter further stated that they would visit Mr. Biswas one night with a view to collecting funds with the hope that they would not be disappointed in their attempt. The letter was made over to the police for necessary action and the house is well guarded by the police every night.

At the instance of Mr. W. Davis, a member for the Trades Association on the the Bangalore Station Municipality, a special meeting of the Commissioners is called for to-morrow in order to telegraph their views to the Viceroy in relation to the disposal of surplus revenues of assigned tract of Bangalore in regard to which the British Resident as head of the local Government (now at Simla in connection with this among other matters) has lately held that this Municipality has no right to any portion of that accumulation, roughly believed to amount to half a crore, but which is said to be payable to the Mysore Durbar.

THEFT OF A CURRENCY NOTE.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate one Mr. S. K. Dastur charged Luximan Yesoo a Hindu, with the theft of a Rs. 10 note. The accused is the servant of the complainant. On the morning of the 11th instant, the latter placed the note in his cupboard in the presence of his servant. The same evening on looking for the note he missed it. His suspicions fell on his servant on whom, after searching him, the missing note was found. The defense was that the accused found the note lying on the floor and that he put it in his pocket intending to deliver it to his master the following morning. His Worship said it was the duty of a servant, on finding any money in the house, to deliver the same over to his master at once and not wait till the following day. He convicted the accused and sentenced him to 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF AN ARAB.

The Captain of the S. S. Lindula, which arrived in harbour from Mombasa reports that after the pilot had boarded the vessel at the outer lightship, Hassam Haji, an Arab passenger, aged 32 years, jumped overboard and was drowned. A buoy was thrown but he made no attempt to secure it. The Arab's two brothers, who were also on board, witnessed the occurence. A life-boat was lowered and a search was made for his body for two hours but in vain.

HINDU ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

The Members of the Hindu Division sent to Pandharphr for service during Ashadi Fair returned to Bombay on Thursday morning. They were able to render first aid and medical relief in [illegible] cases and the police and other [illegible] were much pleased with the [illegible] and zealous work done by these

SPORTENG NEWS

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

G. I. P. RAILWAY. 3, ALL BLACKS. 0.

As yesterday's game offered no particular attraction, the probable result being obvious, there was not a large attendance despite the favourable weather. Two of the regular players of the Railway team were not able to turn out, but Macdonald and Hetcher seem to be very capable substitutes. They had matters very much their way, but out of a large number of shots only three got in. Although winning easily, their display was not a good one as the All Blacks broke through on several occasions to be found lacking in pace and weight. The latter are too young to do any good, and the only interest in the match was centred on what margin they would lose by. The three goals against them is their lightest defeat so far, and they played pluckily in keeping their opponents away for over twenty minutes. Though slippery in parts, the ground was quite playable.

On the Railway side, play was too disjointed, Ridley and Jackson doing well again. Eagle at back was too anxious to shoot a goal whereas Gardner had practically no work to do.

Bolt was again quite excellent at back for the All Blacks and to Eagle in goal was due a deal of credit for the moderate margin. The forwards occasionally combined well but are at too great a disadvantage in size to those they had to meet.

Within a few seconds, the G. I. P. came up and tested Eagle, who cleared, a corner soon after doing no good. On the left, Alcock took a shot which Bolt headed away and play was in mid-field. Jackson then sent across to Macdonald and Alcock, the former shooting to the right. Bolt cleared well, the off-side against Reynold sent the Railway back. Returning, they forced a corner, but Reyholds shot over. Juckson did some good work and Bamber sent up to Ridley but Eagle saved. A foul against Alcock gave some relief, then Eagle saved well a shot by Bamber as Reynolds rushed, an off-side then getting the ball to half way. For the first time the All Blacks got into the opposing "25", but Fletcher set Jackson going and the latter forced a corner, as did Alcock on the other wing. Their line being cleared, the forward came up well, but were sent back for Bolt to put in a run. A corner to the G. I. P. was kicked behind, and Bamber shot to the left from Jackson's centre. The next moment Reynolds shot well, but the ball going up off the bar, bounced on it again and then behind. Off a shot by Macdonald, Sampson gave a corner but Brian shot over. Macdonald got on again and Ridley missed the ball in front of goal but Reynolds made no mistake with a nice low shot.

Jackson brought it back, but Bolt got it away again well. A miskick by Peel saw the All Blacks nearly through, but Eagle cleared. The Railway coming back, Alcock centred well, but Ridley headed wide. A run by Sullivan saw, Peel return to Jackson but they failed to increase the score before half time.

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 1 goal.
ALL BLACKS ..... nil.

Within a minute from re-starting, the G. I. P. came up on the right, Sampson missed his kick badly and Macdonald getting on netted easily.

Back again at once, four pot shots went behind and Jackson forced a corner. From this Bolt gave to Gostraite and Guidney, then Tenell with a long shot called on Gardner for the first time. As well as providing humour, Bolt twice earned applause for his defence and the All Blacks got right away, but G. Guidney kicked too hard up. Jackson at the other end shot wide, a corner through Reynolds going behind. Foul let the others up, and they beat the backs only for Gostraite to be off-side. From this, Reynolds had a very easy chance, but sent straight to Eagle, who also saved one by Ridley. Keeping it up, Ridley and Macdonald both shot hard, but Eagle saved well, as he did again later from Ridley again and Bamber. Twice he was called on, then Bolt put in a run from his own to the opposite "25". They promised well, but Peel twice cleared, Hetcher, than gave Jackson a chance, but Eagle was there and a shot by Ridley came back off the left post. Macdonald came up, lost the ball near the goal line but it went to Alcock, who put in a good one.

Each end was visited in turn Jukes doing well, but, though they pressed, weight told against the youngsters. Time followed with the following score:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY ..... 3 goals.
ALL BLACKS ..... nil.

Teams:—

G. I. P. Railway.—Gardner, goal; Eagle and Peel, backs; Bamber, Fletcher and Brian, halves; Jackson, Reynolds, Ridley, Macdonald and Alcock, forwards.

All Blacks.—Eagle, goal; Sampson and Bolt, backs; Letange, [illegible] Guidney and Lynch, halves; Jukes, [illegible] Guidney, Gostraite, Fennell and [illegible] van, forwards.

Referee.—Bombr: Fortune.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA v. R.
Referee.—Sergt. Raynor.

BANGALORE RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

(Specially reported for the "Chronicle.")

BANGALORE, July 17.

After yesterday's rain the fears of a wet day for the second days races were happily not realized, though the going was pretty heavy. The attendance however fell off somewhat. Except as to the last race which went to an outsider, the favourites came home every time, and bookmakers had disastrous experiences. The totalisator has not taken the public fancy by any means.

The details of racing are as follows:—

FARM PLATE—6 furlongs:—
Mr. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' CROWBAR 9-3, Ames 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's HOUSEMAID 9-3, McGlone 2
Col. Aubrey Jones's SAHANA 7-7, Pratt 3
Also Ran:—Kohinoor 7-0, Harebell 10-0, Cowslip 10-6, Vigour 9-5.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Vigour and Crowbar, fours Cowslips, fives Sahana, tens remainder.

The Race:—It was a great race between Housemaid and Crowbar. Won practically on post by half length, one length between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 23 2/5secs.

ULSOOR PLATE—5 furlongs:—
Mr. Hameed's PREMOA 8-13, Hoyt 1
Maharajah of Mysore's RED PATCH 7-7, Crowdan 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' MOLLY D 8-3, McGlone 3
Also Ran:—Lady's Maid 8-8.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Premoa, 5 to 2 against Red Patch, 4 to 1 Lady's Maid, fives Molly D.

The Race:—Won easily by a length, a short head between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 9 1/5secs.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE'S CUP—1 mile and 640 yards.
Mr. R. R. S.'s COAT-OF-ARMS 10-4, P. Brown 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's MIL 9-5, Southall 2
Col. Desaraj Urs' METAL MAID 8-1, McGlone 3
Mr. M. Yooni's GLENDOOK 9-1, Hoyt 4
Also Ran:—Tiercel 9-13, The Witch 8-5, Pelargonium II. 7-13, Mary B 7-12, Lady Sim 7-0.

Betting:—Evens Coat-of-Arms, 3 to 1 against Mil, fives The Witch, and Mary B, sixes Glendook, eights Pelargonium II, tens Tiercel and Metal Maid, twelves Lady Sim.

The Race:—Won by two lengths, four lengths between second and third.

Time:—2mins. and 34 4/5secs.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICE PLATE—1¼ miles:—
Mr. Fortnum Lang's AIRMAN 11-4, Capt. Brassey 1
Captain Colmore's OFFSIDE 11-6, Owner 2
Col. Aubrey JONES'S F 9-4, Owner 3
Also Ran:—Anarchist 11-0, Crosswell 11-6.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Airman, 3 to 1 against Offside, tens Anarchist and Crosswell, 12 to 1 F.

The Race:—A gift to Airman. Won by ten lengths in a canter, four lengths between second and third.

Time:—2mins. and 31 3/5secs.

CITY PLATE—4 furlongs:—
Maharajah of Mysore's BETTY 11-2, Melsom 1
Col. Desaraj Urs' DONALD WALLACE 10-13, McGlone 2
Yuvaraja of Mysore's SARASWATI 9-11, Ames 3
Also Ran:—Melody II. 11-5, Mona 10-13, Muzbooth 10-0, Madrid 9-6.

Betting:—5 to 2 on Betty, 5 to 1 against Madrid, 8 to 1 against Melody II., 10 to 1 Donald Wallace and Mona, 12 to 1 Muzbooth and Saraswati.

The Race:—Won easily by three lengths, 1¼ lengths between second and third.

Time:—56 1/5secs.

HORSE SCURRY—5 furlongs:—
Yuvaraja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEED 7-11, Melsom 1
Kour Sahib of Patiala's MALMSEY 10-3, Southall 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s LORD CARLYON 10-7, Brown 3
Also Ran:—Vitulos 8-12, Bambra 8-9, Eva B 8-8, Eustace 7-4.

Betting:—5 to 4 on Lord Carlyon, 2 to 1 against Malmsey, 6 to 1 Little Speed, eights Vitulos, tens Bambra and Eva B, 20 to 1 Eustace.

The Race:—The winner was the only outsider to come home to-day. Won by a neck, three lengths between second and third.

Time:—1min. and 6 2/5secs.

I. F. A. SHIELD TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

CALCUTTA, July 17.

In the first round of the above Shield Competition, the tie between King's Own v. Dalhousie was replayed this evening on the Calcutta ground and again ended in a draw. The attendance was comparatively poor. The ground owing to showers of rain was very slippery and sure kicking and accurate shooting were out of the question. The game was fairly up and down, the military having the larger number of shots at the goal. Mutch played an excellent game and saved his side from losing disastrously. The left-in of the Dalhousie side got hurt after fifteen minutes' play and took no further part in the game. An extra time was played but no scores came of it.

SECOND ROUND.

[illegible] second round, 91st Highland[illegible] Bristol United on the Dal[illegible]d and the game resulted [illegible] Highlanders by 2 goals [illegible]nd was very slushy [illegible]ders played much

THE GOLFER'S CUP.

A DRAW.

The competition for the Golfer's Cup has attracted an entry of 56 which includes most of the leading local golfers. It is played for by match play over nine holes and the final round over eighteen holes. The present Holder is J. E. P. Curry who won it last cold weather. The following is the draw:—

E. E. Coombs	..	+ 1
G. Cook	..	+ 1
J. A. Cherry	..	— 5
F. A. H. East	..	— 6
W. W. Collins	..	— 9
R. Aitken	..	+ 1
A. Geddis	..	— 5
W. A. Cruden	..	— 9
W. G. Nicoll	..	— 9
J. W. Jessop	..	+ 1
J. Longbottom	..	— 4
C. Rivaz	..	— 8
H. P. T. Lattey	..	..sc
J. H. Hardie	..	— 2
E. K. Macdonald	..	— 8
C. A. Russ	..	..scr
R. D. England	..	1
W. Fraser	..	— 7
E. F. Nicholson	..	scr.
R. M. Gray	..	— 2
M. F. Nicholson	..	1
E. Prophet	..	— 8
N. Wilks	..	— 9
A. L. Clapham	..	— 4
T. H. Payne	..	— 2 Bye.
J. Herbertson	..	— 5 Bye.
D. Forrest	..	— 4 Bye.
G. F. D. Tennant	..	— 2 Bye.
N. B. Macbeth	..	— 3 Bye.
W. H. Hughes	..	— 8 Bye.
E. Bergman	..	— 7 Bye.
J. E. Grafton	..	— 9 Bye.
E. Hargreaves	..	scr.
J. H. Knight	..	— 9
S. N. Powell	..	— 3
S. Gaddum	..	— 7
H. Provis	..	— 9
B. H. Lockhead	..	— 3
M. Innes Ker	..	Scr.
F. Kidson	..	— 3
T. H. Watts	..	— 3
A. C. Owen	..	— 5
W. J. Burrows	..	— 7
H. T. Gorrie	..	— 5
N. C. Barstow	..	— 9
M. D. Crichton	..	— 7
F. Hollinghurst	..	— 6
T. N. Begbie	..	— 1
S. H. H. Sitwell	..	— 2
N. Gude	..	— 8
G. M. Hossack	..	— 6
J. E. P. Curry	..	— 6
G. W. Talbot	..	— 5
L. Margollouth	..	+ 4
H. W. Kilby	..	— 4
J. R. Landon	..	— 3

GOLF IN BOMBAY.

ARMY V. CIVILIANS.

Representatives of the Army and Volunteers met a team of Civilians in a club match over the local course on Thursday evening. Conditions were not altogether ideal for good golf as the course was very heavy and casual water was frequently met with. The Civilians were strongly represented and had very little difficulty in defeating this Military opponents in a decisive manner by 23 holes to 11. Some of the matches were closely contested but Watts and Cherry had matters all their own way against Curry and Fraser who were badly defeated.

Results:—

Army	holes	Civilians	holes
Adair	3	Pechy	0
M F Nicholson	0	England	1
Lattey	2	Jessop	M 0
Coombs	2	Aitken	0
Sandford	0	E Ferrers Nicholson	3
Tennant	0	Begbie	4
Geddis	0	Hardie	1
Crichton	0	Payne	1
Owen	2	Sitwell	0
Curry	0	Watts	6
Fraser	0	Cherry	7
Gude	2	Hossack	0
Total	11	Total	23

DUCHESS OF FIFE.

Photo by Central News, Bombay Chronicle Press.

A recent snapshot of Prince Arthur of Connaught's fiancee.

PRINCESS ROYAL.

Photo by Central News, Bombay Chronicle Press.

Photograph of the Duchess of Fife's mother as seen on Empire Day in Hyde Park.

HOME CRICKET.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, July 16.

The Players beat The Gentlemen at Lord's by seven wickets.

Lancashire beat Gloucestershire by 54 runs at Manchester.

Somersetshire beat Derbyshire by 59 runs at Derby.

Sussex drew with Northants but gained a first innings victory.

Kent drew with Worcestershire at Tunbridge Well, neither side scoring points.

SALVATION ARMY IN INDIA.

SEVENTY-ONE RECRUITS ARRIVE.

WELCOME BY BOMBAY CONTINGENTS.

The S.S. City of Birmingham which arrived in Bombay at about midday yesterday brought amongst her passengers a contingent of seventy-one members of the Salvation Army who have elected to come to India for a period of seven years, to help in the good work which that branch of the Christian religion is doing in the country.

The party, which left Birkenhead a little over three weeks ago, is under the command of Colonel Bullard, who is the only member who has had previous experience in India. Indeed, Col. Bullard told a "Chronicle" representative that his first time of landing in India was thirty years ago, and that he had already had twelve years of Salvation Army work in various parts of the country. The newcomers consist of both men and women and in addition to the seventy-one, there are eleven children.

The steamer anchored off the Ballard Pier, but it was arranged that the landing should be at Carnac Bunder, and at 2 p.m. Col. Blowers, who is in charge of the Bombay Headquarters of the Salvation Army accompanied by Mrs. Blowers, went on board the City of Birmingham to give an initial welcome to the in-coming party. In the meantime a considerable number of the Bombay Salvationists congregated on the Carnac Bunder, English and Indians alike being dressed in Hindu costume, with the distinctive red jackets and salmon-coloured "dhotis" of the corps. Major Leib, who is in charge of the Salvation Army Naval and Military Home, an institution for accommodating men of the services on furlough in Bombay, was conspicuous by the fact of his European uniform.

LANDING OF THE NEW-COMERS

It was not until after 4 o'clock that the large steam launch chartered by the City line was seen to leave the steamer and steam round the batteries in Middle Ground. As soon as the docks were distinguishable through the haze of a dull and dispiriting afternoon, there could be seen a long mass of red above the rails, which gradually resolved itself into a crowd of eager individuals in the dress adopted by the Salvation Army in India—the men in salmon-coloured turbans, some of which showed signs that the owners had not achieved the art of making up or wearing the Indian head dress, the ladies looking shy and somewhat awkward in their lately adopted "saris" but all looking extremely healthy and eager to make acquaintance with the country of their temporary adoption.

As the launch drew near to the Bunder the Indian Salvationists on shore started to sing hymns of welcome in Hindustani and in English and an answering chorus in English came from the launch. When the launch was tied up to the Bunder side the party quickly disembarked, and after welcoming and being welcomed by their friends and co-workers ashore, hurriedly proceeded with the arduous task of going through the Customs.

PARTY LEAVES FOR POONA.

After passing the Customs the party proceeded to the Salvation Army Head-quarters where after resting for a time, they proceeded from Byculla by the 1 a.m., train this morning. After reaching Poona they will settle down to a six month's course of training in their new duties and in learing the vernacular languages, according to the districts to which they will eventually be appointed. All of the party express keen enthusiasm in entering into their seven years of work in India and they are at present inclined to be somewhat more energetic than they will feel after two or three years of the Indian climate. They received a splendid send-off at Liverpool at which General Bramwell-Booth was present and had a pleasant voyage, many landing to see the sights at Naples and Port Said. Commissioner Booth-Tucker will arrive in Bombay from Simla on Monday and will go on at once to Poona, when he will meet and interview the recruits—that is to say recruits only to India, for the majority of the party have had considerable Salvation Army experience at Home.

AUSTRALIA'S DEFENCE.

EX-MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

The Hon. G. F. Pearce made an interesting and important statement on June 24, while reviewing the defence position of Australia, on his retirement from the Defence Department, says the Sydney correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Mr. Pearce is generally regarded as an efficient and moderate Minister, who has contributed much to the successful inauguration of the new defence system. Public opinion as to the necessity for energetic measures in connection with defence questions in Australia, he said, had been awakended. The expenditure, both naval and military, on defence had increased enormously; but Australia had the satisfaction of knowing that she was getting good value for money. The universal training scheme constituted a gigantic revolution in the industrial and social life of the Commonwealth, but few changes of the like character had been effected with so little friction. Three years ago, there was no equipment, organisation, or personnel, but all had been provided at the same time when the scheme was brought into being. Both the cadets and militia were loyally acting in the spirit of the Act, and carrying out the regulations. The spade-work was done. The only essetials were an efficient administration and the loyal support of intelligent public opinion to make the scheme thoroughly effective.

SALVATION ARMY WORKERS' FOR INDIA.

Bombay Chronicle Press.

The Brake containing the Salvation Army for workers passing St. Clement's Dane's in the Strand.

ROSE DAY.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S LETTER OF THANKS.

The following letter from Queen Alexandra was received by the Countess of Wilton on June 26:—

Dear Lady Wilton,—I take the earliest opportunity after my long drive yesterday of expressing to you and your committees my sincere gratitude for all your splendid work in he cause of charity.

My earnest thanks are also due to all your sub-committees and to the ladies who have given their help so unselfishly and ungrudgingly.

I also greatly appreciate the devoted work of your honorary secretary, Miss May Beeman, whose untiring efforts have done so much to make "Alexandra Day" a success.

During the drive which my dear daughter-in-law and I took we were deeply touched by the kind and affectionate welcome which we received from all.

I only regret that we could not visit all the centes where flowers were being sold, but that, during one short afternoon, was impossible.

It is very gratifying to me to know that the movement has been carried out energetically in so many of our cities and towns, and I trust that through its means local hospitals and charities throughout the country will largely benefit.

The success of the lady workers is assured. I thank them from the depths of my heart for their wonderful work, and I rejoice to think that by their energy and devotion during what must have been a long and trying day, relief and comfort will be brought to the poor and suffering in our London hospitals and charitable institutions.

ANGLO-INDIAN EMPIRE LEAGUE.

FAREWELL TO MR. MACDONALD.

The members of the Bombay branch of the Anglo-Indian Empire League met together last night at the Indo-British institution to bid farewell to their president Mr. James MacDonald, prior to his departure for Europe.

Mr. T. Savage was voted to the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings said Mr. MacDonald was to them like their father and his sympathy and kindness had always been apparent and had increased with his age. The Associatinn had advanced a good deal under his able guidance and they were sorry to see that he was compelled to go away and they were sorrier still by the occasion which demanded it.

Mr. Savage then introduced to them their new president, Mr. H. A. K. Payne and expressed the hope that Mr. Payne would carry on worthily the work of the Association during Mr. MacDonald's absence. He concluded by wishing Mr. MacDonald *bon voyage* and speedy return.

The honorary secretary then followed with a history of the League. He said the Anglo-Indian movement had been in existence for over forty years and the League was first registered in 1909. Since its establishment it had secured the concession of representation on the Imperial and Madras Legislative Councils, (2) the change of nomenclature from Eurasian to Anglo-Indian, (3) the convening of the Simla Educational Conference; (4) the convening of the Anglo-Indian Regiment Committee; (5) representation of their interests on the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India; (6) representation on the Indian Currency Commission; (7) establishment of the Anglo-Indian hostel at Allahabad; and (8) granting of two Imperial scholarships for Anglo-Indian boys and girls of £200 per annum.

MR. MACDONALD'S REPLY.

Mr. MacDonald, in the course of his reply said:

You require a young and vigorous leader around whom will gather some faithful and unselfish persons prepared to make a supreme effort to rouse the Anglo-Indian community from its lethargy to a position to which their members and ability entitle them. The community has some rights even as other communities and from these rights they are debarred by ignorance and callousness and these can be changed only by the education of the young. We look to the betterment of the community by those who are fitted by position and education to come forward and identify themselves with the organised movement now afoot for consolidating the scattered members of the community.

In conclusion Mr. MacDonald thanked them for their kindness.

The proceedings then terminated.

ECLIPSE STAKES.

PROBABLE STARTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 16.

The probable starters in the Eclipse Stakes, with jockeys.

Tracery, ridden by Maher.
Hector, ridden by F. Scott.
Oiseau Bleu, ridden by Walter Griggs.
Lorenzo, ridden by Whalley.
Louvois, ridden by Saxby.
Bachelor's Wedding, ridden by Donoghue.
Roseworthy, ridden by Higgs.
Lomond, ridden by Wootton.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

POONA TORTURE CASE AFTERMATH.

ALLEGED FABRICATION OF EVIDENCE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. MARUTI AND OTHERS.

Their Lordships disposed of the reference made by Mr. L. C. Swifte, District Magistrate of Poona, in the case of Emperor v. Maruti Vithuji and nine others on the file of the First Class Magistrate of Junar, refusing to grant sanction to prosecute the said accused under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. A. Campbell with Mr. Bhode appeared for the opponents and the Government pleader appeared for the Crown.

This reference is an off-shoot of what known as the Poona Police Torture Case. The facts may be stated shortly as follows:—One Kasturchand, a Marwari, of Junar taluka, complained to the police that a theft had taken place in his house on the 4th March 1911. He informed the police that his suspicion rested on Shripati, Sawalya, and Mahipati. On the 12th and 13th March Mahipati, Shripati and Sawalya produced some ornaments which were identified by Kasturchand as his. On the 14th March Shripati made a confession before a third class magistrate that he was a party to the theft. Sawalya's wife was also sent up before the same magistrate to say that the three persons in question had committed a theft at Kasturchand's house. The police sent up the case for trial. In the meantime four Gujaratis were arrested in Bombay with almost all the property stolen from Kasturchand's house, including property similar to that produced by the accused. In consequence of this the police withdrew the case against Sawlya and others. An application for sanction was subsequently made by Mahipati to proceed against Kasturchand and others for bringing a false charge and for fabricating and assisting in the fabrication of evidence against him. This application was refused by the magistrate of Junar on the ground that he had recorded no evidence and there was no material before him on the strength of which he could grant the sanction prayed for. On the 2nd of March the Public Prosecutor of Poona lodged a complaint in the court of Junar against Kasturchand and nine others charging them with offences under Sections 348, 330, 331, 109, 148 and 192 of the Indian Penal Code. The accused were, however, committed to the Sessions by Mr. Bolus, to whom the case was transferred, under Sections 348, 330, 331, 109 and 148 of the Penal Code. The charge under Section 192-193 had to be withdrawn as the High Court had in appellate proceedings against the order of the District Magistrate transferring the case, ruled that the sanction of the court, which had first entertained the false charge and under whose cognizance the fabricated documents and evidence had come was necessary before another court could have jurisdiction to entertain a complaint under Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code in the matter. A separate application was thereupon made to the court of the First Class Magistrate of Junar, praying for sanction against the accused already committed to the sessions on other charges. This sanction was refused on the ground that there was no record of evidence by that court to show what part each of the ten respondents took in fabricating the alleged false documents: Hence this reference.

Mr. Swifte, in the course of his reference, says that the additional evidence in support of the second application was the whole of the evidence recorded by the Junar First Class Magistrate and Mr. Bolus. That record established a *prima facie* case against the accused of torturing and causing grievous hurt to those first suspected who had no concern in the theft, one of the accused in his statement recorded by Mr. Bolus had given a full account of how the suspected persons were made to confess and how the Marwadis, including Kasturchand, combined with the other accused to have some articles corresponding to those mentioned in the list of stolen property placed somewhere, when the persons then in the custody of the police, could be made to produce them. The evidence on the record of the case committed to the Sessions, had been adjudged strong enough to warrant a committal. The charge under Section 193 was a part of the same transaction and a separate application was necessary because of the High Court's order. It would therefore be seen that the magistrate's order refusing to grant sanction to prosecute the accused under Section 193 was apparently unreasonable and should be overruled. The case appeared to be a bad one of police conspiracy against and ill treatment of innocent persons wrongly suspected of a crime in order to force them to confess; and in the interests of justice should be put on their trial.

Their Lordships in rejecting the reference, said that after the Junar Magistrate, rejected the application for sanction no appeal was filed in the court of sessions against that order although their Lordship Justices Batchelor and Raos, had intimated that an appeal should be preferred to the Sessions Judge rather than a reference to the High Court. As no such appeal had been filed they did not think they should now interfere. The whole of the evidence against the accused was considered by the Sessions Judge when the accused were put on trial under other charges, and even if Section 193 would have been there the sentence would have been the same.

ASKED TO "POCKET THE INSULT."

ALLEGATION AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

ANTHONY PAES, v. C. DENTON.

Mr. Anthony Paes, an Assistant Superintendent in the Political Department of the Bombay Secretariat, made a very interesting application to their Lordships.

It appears that Mr. Paes is a tenant in a building known as the Sassoon Building, in Byculla, where Mr. C. Denton, Foreman at Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, also resides. This building is mostly tenanted by Jews, the only exception being Mr. Paes and a Mangalorian Christian. Mr. Denton kept a dog, and it is alleged that it caused a good deal of annoyance. Mr. Paes had to remonstrate with Mr. Denton, which, it is alleged, greatly annoyed him and he on the 22nd June, addressing Mr. Paes's servant using grossly insulting language directed against Mr. Paes.

Mr. Paes, thereupon, charged Mr. Denton before Mr. B. N. Athavale, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with insult under Section 504 of the Indian Penal Code. Mr. Athavale, in discharging Mr. Denton, recorded the following order: "The accused seems to have been abusing people who had been complaining about his dog making a nuisance, but there is no evidence that he abused the complainant. One of the insulting expressions is alleged to be 'Sala Yahoodee Lok,' but the complainant swears he is not a "Yahoodee."

Mr. Paes states in his application that in the case coming on for hearing Mr. Athavale asked him. "Why can't you pocket the insult?" Mr. Paes adds that the Magistrate by the words spoken by him and the tone in which he addressed the petitioner from the very beginning showed a "decided disinclination to take up the case and do him justice." The petitioner further states that the Magistrate neither enquired of the accused whether he admitted or denied his guilt, nor asked him if his dog was a nuisance to other tenants. The Magistrate after asking the petitioner his nationality and on being told that he was not a "Yahoodi" turned to the accused and said: "Very good, you can go, but don't abuse the complainant any more." Mr. Paes's pleader then asked: "Any warning, your Worship?" to which the Magistrate replied: "No, no warning." The accused, according to Mr. Paes, then walked out of the Court in great glee. The Magistrate observing this, it is alleged, called him back and told him: "Look here—don't you think that because you have won the case you will go home and abuse the complainant. Mind that you do not abuse him any more." The accused is said to have then replied: "No, your Worship, I will go home and stay quiet in my room."

Mr. Paes submitted to the Court that the only result of his prayer for justice was a suggestion from the Magistrate to "pocket the insult" at the cost of all self-respect and other European tenants would not be slow to follow the example of the accused when they saw that natives of India could be insulted and abused with impunity.

The Court granted a rule on the Magistrate to show cause why the accused should not be retried.

CATTLE POISONING.

SMART SENTENCE ON A MAHAR.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

EMPEROR v. TRUNGYA.

Their Lordships disposed of the reference made by Mr. C. M. Baker, District Magistrate of Nasik, for the enhancement of the sentence of fine imposed upon Trungya (19), a Mahar, by Mr. B. R. Desmukh, Second Class Magistrate of Nasik, under section 429 of the Indian Penal Code.

Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government pleader, appeared in support of the reference and Mr. Lele represented the accused.

The accused was charged of the offence of causing mischief by poisoning an ox, valued at Rs. 50, under section 429, of the Indian Penal Code, before Mr. Deshmukh, who sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or in default to suffer simple imprisonment for 10 days.

The District Magistrate thought that the punishment was inadequate and made this reference. He said that the crime was a well-known one, which had at times led to most serious results and was generally considered to deserve severe punishment on the rare occasions when the offender did not escape detection. The accused was a young man, but if the Mahar prisoners were led to believe that they could practically escape punishment simply by getting the crime committed by their young men, the result would be most serious. The crime was punishable with death by Hindu law.

Their Lordships enhanced the sentence passed by the Magistrate to that of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

ATTACHMENT FOR DEBTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

AMBALAL PRANJIVANDAS v. GULAMHUSSEIN KIKABHOY AND OTHERS.

The plaintiff in this suit states that during 1910 and 1911 he from time to time lent money to one Hussonally Mulla Hakimji and one Mahomedally Mulla Hakimji who until lately carried on business as general merchants at shop No. 12 in Crawford Market. The first defendant was a servant in the said shop. In 1911, the plaintiff filed suit No. 980 of 1911 against Hussanally and Mahomedally claiming re-payment of the sums advanced by him. By a consent decree made in the said suit, Hussonally and Mahomedally were ordered to pay Rs. 20,770 with interest to plaintiff. In execution of the said decree, the plaintiff on 30th November 1911 attached certain stock-in-trade in the said shop No. 12, and in two godowns belonging to Hussonally and Mahomedally. The defendants then applied to raise the attachment on the grounds that the stock-in-trade attached was the property of the first defendant subject to a mortgage made by him to the 2nd defendant in the name of Hussonally Mulla Hakimji and Brothers. The 2nd defendant further alleged that at the date of the attachment he was in possession of the said stock-in-trade as mortgagee thereof. On the above application, it was ordered that the attachment should be raised, unless within one month the plaintiff filed a suit against the defendants This suit was accordingly filed on 9th January 1912. The plaintiff says that the allegation that the stock-in-trade was the property of the first defendant subject to a mortgage in favour of the 2nd defendant was absolutely false. He believes that the said stock-in-trade was at the date of attachment the exclusive property of Hussonally and Mahomedally, and denies that either of the defendants had any interest therein. The said attachment, plaintiff submits, is valid as against the defendants. He, therefore, prays that it may be declared that the stock was properly attached and is liable to be realised in execution of the decree mentioned and that neither of the defendants has any valid claim to or interest therein.

LOANS TO DEFNEDANTS.

The first defendant denies all knowledge of the loans made by the plaintiff to Hussonally and Mahomedally and says that the latter did not carry on business in shop No. 12 after 14th June 1907. Nor was he a servant of theirs. He alleges that the consent decree in suit 980 of 1911 was obtained by the plaintiff in collusion with the defendants and that he was not aware of any advances being actually made by the plaintiff to them. The first defendant claims that the property attached belonged solely to him subject to a first mortgage to the second defendant and a second mortgage to Isaji Valiji, the third defendant. He submits that the plaintiff was not entitled to levy attachment on the said stock-in-trade and that it should be set aside. On account of the great loss suffered by him by reason of the wrongful attachment, he counter-claims Rs. 10,000 as damages sustained by him.

The second defendant, who is a merchant and wholesale dealer in traveller's requisites, etc., states that he used to have dealings with the first defendant and in 1909 took possession of the goods in the shops and godowns referred to for greater security for payment of the amounts due to him on goods delivered to the first defendant on credit. He had further in 1910 endorsed for the first defendant's accommodation hundis drawn by him. In 1911, the first defendant owed, and still owes him Rs. 4,700 for goods supplied and Rs. 7,800 for hundis endorsed for his accommodation. He, therefore, in November 1911, obtained from the first defendant a mortgage of the stock-in-trade lying in his shop and godowns. The first deendant had informed him that he was the owner of the busines sand was paying Rs. 100 as "pagri" to Hussonally and Brothers, and the latter confirmed this. On the faith of such representations, he (the second defendant) delivered goods on credit and endorsed the said hundis. The plaintiff and Hussonally Brothers were, therefore, estopped from claiming the said goods as belonging to them.

RIGHT TO ATTACH DENIED.

The third defendant disputes the right of the plaintiff to attach the said stock-in-trade. He says that he had made considerable advances to the 1st defendant at his request to enable him to carry on his business in shop No. 12. In 1911, a sum of Rs. 9,200 was found due to him in respect of hundis. The 1st defendant accordingly gave him a second mortgage of all the goods and stock-in-trade in his said shop as security. He says that the plaintiff in collusion with Hussonally and Mahomedally was trying to take advantage of the fact that the license for the shop was in the name of Hussonally and the first defendant was, therefore, obliged to carry on his business in the name of Hussonally M. Hakimji and Brothers.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and the Acting Advocate-General appeared for the plaintiff.

The first defendant appeared in person.

Mr. Taraporwala and Mr. Davar appeared for the second defendant.

Mr. Jafferbhoy and Mr. Moss appeared for the third defendant.

The case is proceeding.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy.

Solicitors for the second defendant:—Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji, Romer & Co.

Solicitors for the third defendant:—Messrs. Payne & Co.

CLAIM FOR DAUGHTER'S CUSTODY.

CASTE THAT SELLS CHILDREN.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE MATTER OF BAI VENUBAI.

This was a petition on behalf of one Moreshwar Jayaram Pathak, praying that the custody of his daughter Venubai aged 14 years, who was then living with her aunt (*i.e.* his sister), should be given to him.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the petitioner, Moreshwar Jayaram Pathak.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, who held Mr. R. D. N. Wadia's brief appeared for the respondent Savitribai.

Mr. Davar submitted that long since, the two children of the petitioner were staying with his sister Savitribai. As there were no females to take care of the children, they were left by his client with his sister to take care of them. The petitioner was a priest and had many clients, (*yajmans*). With a view to pay for the maintenance of his children staying with his sister he requested certain *yajmans* (clients) to have their religious duties and rites performed by his sister. Whatever his sister received from such customers went towards the maintenance of the child. The petitioner wanted his daughter to marry a good husband. Venubai was 14 years old and therefore of marriageable age according to the Hindu Law. On the 26th June, 1913, his client sent a notice to Savitribai asking her to send Venubai to him. Knowing what was contained in the letter, Savitribai refused to receive the letter and this necessitated his coming to Court. The affidavit of Savitribai was put in at 5-20 p.m. yesterday. In that affidavit Savitribai stated that her brother the petitioner, had no *yajmans*. The petitioner did not take care of his wife. He had driven her away and she had gone to her mother. The petitioner's wife died at her mother's house and her mother being quite poor brought both the children, to her (i.e. Savitribai) and asked her to take care of them and maintain them. The petitioner was immoral and a drunkard. He had no occupation and never cared for his children. He did not bring the children to her. The caste to which they belonged had a limited number of females and many persons therefore sold their girls. Petitioner wanted the girl in order to get money by marrying her to one Pandharmath, aged about 52 years. It was absurd that the petitioner could take care of his children now. All she wanted was the welfare of the child; therefore the Court should have mercy on Venubai.

Mr. Kanga submitted that the daughter of the petitioner was 14 years old and the Court had to consider the welfare of the girl.

Per curiam:—Who is her lawful guardian? If that guardian is an unfit person, then I will exercise my discretion.

Continuing, Mr. Kanga said that it would be to the detriment of the daughter if she were compelled to go to her father. Her father was a mendicant and lived on the charity of others. They took the child when her mother died. Pandharinath had promised Rs. 1,000 to the petitioner, if Venubai was married to her.

The petitioner and the respondent were both examined by His Lordship in Court.

Mr. Justice Davar in the course of his order said that the affidavit of Savitribai was sent very late. He was quite satisfied that Savitribai's allegations against her brother were all untrue. The father was the legal guardian and he was entitled to the custody of the minor Venubai. Venubai was to be handed over to her father. Rule was made absolute with costs. The respondent Savitribai to pay costs of the petition.

Solicitor for the petitioner:—Messrs. Mehta and Dalputram.

Solicitors for the respondent:—Mr. D. J. Mantri.

MOTION TO SET ASIDE AWARD.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

DAMJI HIRJI v. KANJI KHATAU.

This was a motion before His Lordship as to why the award made in this suit should not be set aside.

Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff in support of notice of motion. Mr. D. N. Bahadurji appeared to show cause against the motion on behalf of the defendant submitted that this was a light and air suit.

The suit came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Macleod.

The order of reference was made to two arbitrators—Messrs. Bhakka and Morwanji Manekji Mistry. Mr. Bhedwar was to be the umpire in case the arbitrators disagreed. The award was made on the 4th April, 1913, and it was challenged on the ground that something was put in the award which they (*i.e.* the arbitrators) had never agreed to put in. Mr. Bhakka, one of the arbitrators said that what he intended by his award was that each party should bear its own costs and not that the costs should follow the event. The award was made on 4th April 1913 Mr. Bhakka had seen the draft of the award. The draft and the notes of evidence had been lying with him for nearly a fortnight. The draft was signed by both the arbitrators in the presence of each other, but not in the presence of any witnesses. What Mr. Bhakka now suggested was that the award was not in the terms he wanted it to be. The question was whether His Lordship had got any such power to set aside an award. His Lordship could only do so under clause 15 of schedule II of the Civil Procedure Code, on the grounds of corruption and misconduct of the arbitrators. Mr. Mistry the other arbitrator said that it was the same award. He submitted that on the principles laid down, it was certain that no court of law could have an arbitrator impeaching his own award. The affidavit of Mr. Mistry challenged the statement of Mr. Bhakka and said that the award was the same as contained in the document.

(Mr. Bahadurji cited cases from 3 Moore's Reports 44 Law Times Reports p.47). Mr. Bhakka saw the draft of the award on 4th April and he had a copy of it on 10th April. Mr. Bhakka said that he signed it without reading it. The plaintiff also took a copy of the award on 5th April.

Mr. Davar submitted that the only point was, here was an award, one swore that it was not his; the other swore that it was not his. The reference paper said that when such a contingency arose, the matter was to be referred to the umpire. Mr. Bhedwar or the award should be set aside. There was nothing to show why Mr. Mistry should be believed in preference to Mr. Bhakka. The only question for the court would be to refer it to the umpire under the terms of the reference paper or to set it aside as both arbitrators disagreed Mr. Justice Davar in the course of his order said that the statements made by Bhakka in his affidavit were strange. He had now Mr. Mistry's affidavit. It seemed to him that the suggestion that the award was signed without Mr. Bhakka's reading was ridiculous. He never thought that Bhakka was such a fool as to sign it without reading it. Mr. Bhakka must be telling a lie when he said that he signed it with out reading it.

The rule would be discharged with costs. The plaintiff to pay the costs of the motion.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw & Co

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji & Devidas.

DISPUTE OVER ARBITRATORS' AWARD.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

JOOSUB HAJI OOSMAN v. HAJI JACKERIA HAJI OOSMAN.

The hearing of this Chamber summons was resumed yesterday. The facts of this case were set out fully in our issue of Wednesday.

The plaintiff took out a summons on 18th March to set aside an award made by two arbitrators. Suleman Abdul Wahed and Cassum Rahimtulla. There was a dispute about the partnership business between the plaintiff and the defendant who were brothers. The defendant had denied the existence of partnership. The suit was heard for two days by Mr. Justice Beaman when an order of reference to arbitration was made by His Lordship, by the consent of parties. The award was made on the 29th of January, 1913. It was to set aside this award that the plaintiff had taken out the present summons. The award gave Rs. 3,000 to the plaintiff though the arbitrators held that the plaintiff was not a partner.

On the case being called on yesterday, Mr. Desai submitted that both the parties had come to a settlement.

His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff by consent for Rs. 3,000.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Messrs. Captain and Vaidya.

THE CAUSE LIST.

FRIDAY 18TH JULY, 1913.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

641-11—M. B. Chothia, Hormusji Framji Maneckshanav, Nusserwanji Bomonji Pantakay & ors. Ragh. N. & Co. Edg. G. W. & Co. Part heard 1-4-13.

766-12—Vacha and Co., K. D. Sethna, v. Motibai alias Gokibai Madhawji R. & C. Part heard. 27-6-13.

455-13—Little & Co. Kavasha Dossabhoy Wadia v. Ebrahim Haji Ahmed Judah & Solomon.

897-12—Manecklal and & Th. Ladoba B. Amrey v. Sadanand Jagannath & ors. Shamrao M. & H.

1245-12—Mulji R. & Th. Nana Yessoo Paduval v. Sitabai Widow & anr. Dastur & Co.

1306-12—Mulla & M. Piran Hassan v. Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed Patell and ors. Ardeshir H. & D. Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal & ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co., Ltd. Payne & Co.

43-13—Edgelow G. W. & Co. Jiwabhai Wadilal and ors. v. The New Piece Goods Bazaar Co. Ltd. Pyne and Co.

309-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm v. Ebji Umersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

310-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Jitmull Kanayalal a firm Shamji Ludha & Co. a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

311-03—Malvi H. M. & R. Mamraj Ranbhagat a firm v. Ebji Oomersey a firm Ardeshir H. D. & Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M. & K. Manaji Kuverji Raje Shirke v. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil & anr. Sabnis & G.

1201-12—Sabnis & G. Merwanji Jehangir Vakil v. Manaji Cooverji Raje Shirke Chitnis M. & K.

666-11—Jamestji R. and D. Sadad Panna & Co. a firm v. Shivnarayan Parbhulal Edgelow G. W. & Co. For trial of issues raised by appeal court on 14-2-13.

O. S. 301-13—Patell & Ez. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Rock Steven Pereiva v. Rozario Mathaias De Silva alias Rodgers Mathaias De Silva & ors. Patell & Ez. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 303-13—Patell & E. Roque Estevas Pereiva alias Roque Steven Pereiva v. Roger Mathaias De Silva and ors. Patell & E. Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 312-13—Motichand & D. Nemchand Nathabhai v. Dayabhai Mancharam & ors. Ardeshir H. D. & Co. Patell & E.

262-13—Pestonji R. K. & Co. Bai Jiwanbai Widow v. Amboobai Widow & ors. Madhawji K. & C. (For paupers) Edgelow G. W. & Co.

441-09—Little & Co. Mathuradas Gokuldas v. Tehelram Giridaridas & anr. Jamestji R. & D.

891-12—Mulla & M. Abdul Aziz Vali Mahomed v. Khatizabai Tyabjee D. & Co.

930-12—Smetham B. & Co. Parvatibai widow v. Gopal Sudkoji Bole & ors. Vatcha & Co. Payne & Co. For further hearing.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman).

In the Division Court No. 83.

FOR VARYING CONSENT DECREE.

181-13—D. J. Mantri Gajanan Baburao and ors. v. Janardhan Raghoba and ors in person.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

45-12—Wadia G & Co. Ambalal Pranjivandas v. Gulam Hussein Kikabhoy & ors. In person Bicknell M. R. & Co. Payne & Co.

355-11—Payne & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay v. Mirza Mahomed Shirazee Shroff D. & D.

27-13—Mulji K. & Th. Lady Janbai widow v. Mahomed Hoosein Tharia Topan Captain & V.

1190-12—Hiralal & Co. Hari Bhau Lupne v. Motabhai Dhanjishaw Daruwalla Pestonji R. K. & Co.

895-12—Bhaishanker K. & G. The Lakhmidas Khimji Spg. & Wg. Co. Ld. v. Raja Banadur Motilal Shivlal Bicknell M. R. & Co.

242-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Popatlal Morardas Jariwalla and anr. Jametjis R. & D.

184-12—Mulla & M. Poohoomal Bros. a firm v. Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia & anr. Jamsetji R. & D.

375-13—Captain & V. Ebrahim Saheb Haji Pachoodin Dhuru v. Vazeer Begum widow and ors. Crawford B. & Co.

801-12—Shroff D. & D. The Bombay Banking Co. Ld. v. Krishnarao Gopalrao Bhaya Saheb Gaekward Sahnis & G.

434-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

1072-11—Mulla & M. Shapurji Dadabhoy Mehta v. Jehangir Hormusji Bamboat & anr. Shamrao M. & H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.

TO SPEAK TO THE MINUTES OF DECREE.

29-10—Shroff D. S. D. Khemji Hirji Kayani v. Jamsedji Furdenji Kakorie Surajmal and Co.

467-12—C. P. D. Cunher Bhimjibhai v. Babul Morarrao Rao and ors. Mehta and ors C. P. D. Cunher.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

229-13—G. H. Dalal, Bhaidas Vallabhdas v. Nagindas Vallabhdas & ors., Motichand & D.

229-12—Mirza M. & M. The Oriental Bank of India Ld. v. Noor Mahomed Jina Payne & Co.

1096-12—Daph. F. & D. Joshua Henry Hands v. Sheriff Bhimji Ard. H. D. & Co.

O. S. 157-12—Jehangir G. & B. Sunhabai widow & ors. v. Reuben Solomon Pezarkar & ors Jehangir G. & B. Shamrao M. & H. Patell & Ez.

450-13—Khunderao L. & M. Bai Hirabai & anr. v. Ardeshir Muncherji Unwalla & ors. Mulla & M.

232-13—Nadirsha & D. Esubai v. Haji Tar Mahomed Haji Adam Little & Co.

1184-10—Payne & Co. The Nord Dentsche Insurance Co. vs. Messrs. F. Fischer & Co., a firm Payne & Co.

195—11—Jehangir G & B. Kanaiyalal Jeynarayan & ors. vs. Doorgaparsad Ramgoolam & ors. Payne & Co.

268-11—Post R. K. & Co. Mulji Jaitha & Co. a firm v. B. Maghanbhai & Co. Jam R. & D.

851-11—Khand L & M. Versey Raghavji v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan & anr. Captain & F.

1022-11—Judah & S. Lingoo Pachetty Lingal v. Narayan Yellappa & ors. Fy D & Co., Jet M. & S. Dubash & Co., Mal H. M. & R. Bick M. R. & Co.

452-12—Shroff D. & D. Mancherji Sheriarji Mistry v. Perojbai.

863-12—Wadia G. & Co. Fulchand Premji a firm v. Khamisa Haji Jan Mahomed. Edg. G W. & Co.

915-12—Sabnis & G. Saraswatibai & ors. v. Dadoba Damul Pathare & ors.

996-12—Dapt F. & D. Bhimras Atmaram v. Mithabai widow.

1048-12—Kanga & S. Bai Adilbai widow v. Nagindas Tribhowandas & anr. Malvi H. M. & R. Moti & B.

1147-12—Amin & D. Thaker Premji Naranji v. Nensey Mahanji. Jet G. & B.

796-12—Shroff D. & D. Bhimji Shamji & Co. a firm. v. Shivaji Meghji. Captain & V.

994-10—Shroff D. & D. Atmaram Pranjivandas. Mahomed Rahimtulla & ors. Patell & Ez. Ragh N. & Co.

589-11—Surajmull & Co. Mahomedalli Hassanalli & ors. v. Lukmanji Thavarbhai & ors. Sham M. & H. Payne & Co. Surajmal & Co.

572-12—Mulla & M., R. D. Sethna v. Kekhushru Cawasji. Doctor & ors. Craig B. & C. Vachha & Co.

975-12—Bhimji & Co. Harakbhai widow. v. Luddha Lakhamsey. Manecklal & Ty.

1109-12—Mulji Vh. & Th. Bai Raliat v. Veerchand Jairam. Mehta & D.

967-12—Mulji Kh. & Th. The Advocate-General of Bombay. v. Bai Nani widow & ors. Tyabji D. & C.

489-12—Payne & Co. A. M. Jeewanji & Co. a firm. v. The Bombay Hujaz St. Nav. Co. of India Ld. Beck M. R. & Co.

1254-12—Surajmal & Co. Purkhaji Deepaji v. Bhikaji Tulsiram & ors

758-11—Wadia G. & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm v. Abdul Sakur Esmail. Jeh M & S. S. C.

759-11—Wadia G & Co. Madangopal Chandratan a firm. v. Essack Ismail & anr. Jeh M. & S.

HINDU UNIVERSITY FUND.

The total realisation for the Hindu University amounts to Rs. 37,46,935 including the capitalised value of the permanent annuities granted by the Bikaner, Kashmir and Jodhpur Durbars. This still leaves a deficit of about 12½ lakhs to make up the minimum of fifty lakhs requi[illegible]ng donations during the [illegible] this month, are Rs. 1,0[illegible] Raghuraj Singh, [illegible] 500 from Mrs. Bh[illegible] Rs. 500 from B[illegible] Bahadur, Cal[illegible] L. Pern M[illegible]

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CHEATING A DHOBIE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Najar Ali Ahmedali was charged with cheating in respect of silk cloth, valued at Rs. 311, belonging to one Narsu Gokul, a dhobie.

The evidence showed that the accused who was in the employ of one Hussein Oomer Malu, went to the complainant and told him that his master wanted back the clothes which he had given him. The complainant handed him some of the clothes, with which the accused decamped. The complainant on going to Hussein with the rest of the clothes found that the latter had given the accused no instructions to bring the clothes. The accused was convicted and sentenced to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

A PICK-POCKET.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Sabaji charged one Ebrahim Ismail with the theft of Rs. 15, belonging to one Ramchand Hansaji. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant who had recently arrived in Bombay, was making some purchases at the Mulji Jetha cloth-market on the 15th instant, when the accused removed a purse containing Rs. 15 from his pocket. The accused was seized. He was convicted, and as he had three previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DEATH IN OOMERCARRY JAIL.

CONVICT KICKED BY A HORSE.

At the morgue, yesterday, the Coroner Mr. G. F. Chalk held an inquest touching the death of Abdulla Mahomed, a Mahomedan convict, aged nineteen years undergoing a sentence of three months' rigorous imprisonment in the Oomercarry jail for cheating.

The evidence showed that on the 15th instant, the deceased was sweeping the open space inside the inner gate of the prison under the supervision of a convict overseer. While the overseer was engaged elsewhere, the deceased went into the stable of the Superintendent's horse and going to the rear of the horse commenced to collect dirt when he was kicked by the horse and he fell on the heap of grass. He was taken out and removed to the jail hospital.

The jailor, in his evidence, said that it was not usual for convicts to sweep the dirt in the stable. The Superintendent's syce lived near the stable.

The medical evidence showed that death was due to rupture of the intestines, which could have been caused by a kick.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider to the effect that convicts should be prevented from entering the stable.

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following is a summary of the Bombay Presidency crop reports for the week ending July 15:—

During the week the rainfall was good in parts of the Karachi District, Gujarat, the Konkan, the Deccan, the Karnatak, Kathiawar, Baroda Mahi Kantha, Kolhapur, moderate in parts of Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Cutch and Rewa Kantha and slight elsewhere. The rainfall was general and beneficial, but more rain is still needed in parts of Karachi, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Poona, Satara, the Karnatak Rewa Kantha and Kolhapur. Sowing continues generally. Transplantation is progressing. Germinated seedlings were generally in good condition except in parts of Dharwar, Baroda and Rewa Kantha where they were slightly damaged by insects and in parts of Thar and Parkar and Nawabshah where damage was caused by locusts. The odder supply was sufficient except in parts of Sukkur and Ahmednagar. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition and sufficient except in parts of Ahmednagar, Poona and Cutch. The drinking water-supply was adequate. The supply of water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Sind and Sholapur. The public health was generally good. Prices of food-grains, though high, are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchasable per rupee in Sind and the various tracts in the Presidency proper are as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	16 to 37
Gujarat	17 to 34
Konkan	25 to 34
Deccan	19 to 48
Karnatak	34 to 44

Distress in the Ahmednagar District is decreasing and conditions have generally improved. Six kitchens and eleven poor-houses continue to give relief. The people on relief are generally in fair condition. Two cattle camps are still open. Government grass is being freely purchased. There is a keen demand for takavi for the purchase of bullocks, which is being met liberally. Numbers on gratuitous relief for the week ending 12th July were 16,520 in Ahmednagar and 431 in Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur.

TROUBLE AT A CAT SHOW.

WELL-KNOWN JUDGE AND AN EXHIBITOR.

A verdict for the defendant was returned and judgment was entered with costs on June in an action in the King's Bench Division brought by Miss Frances Simpson, an expert and judge of cats, for damages for alleged slander against Mr. Thomas Watson, who denied uttering the slander complained of, says the "Standard."

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, K.C., and Mr. Walter Stewart (instructed by Mr. J. P. Simpson) appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Rose-Innes, K.C., Mr. W. Frampton, and Mr. M Shearman, jun. (instructed by Messrs. Rook and Sons) represented the defendant.

Mr. Atkinson explained that the plaintiff had for many years taken an interest in the breeding and care of cats, and had written "The Book of the Cat," the standard work on the subject. She was the founder of the well-known club "The Southern Counties Cat Club" For many years she had been a judge at different cat shows in various parts of the country, and had received fees. On August 28 last she judged at a cat show at Sandy, Bedfordshire. Those present at the shew included Mr. Wason the defendant, Mrs. Savory, and Mr. Wilson. Mr. Watson was an exhibitor and was awarded a second prize. Miss Simpson noticed that towards the end of the meeting many of her friends received her with coldness. Some time afterwards it came to her ears that rumours were about that she had been taking bribes from exhibitors in order that she should award such exhibitors prizes. She was able to secure evidence against Mrs. Savory. She brought an action for slander against her, which was settled, Mrs. Savory apologising. Subsequently further information came to the plaintiff that at the Sandy shows and at a committee meeting in London Mr. Watson uttered the words complained of.

Mr. William James Wilson, residing at Croydon, said that at a committee meeting of the Southern Counties Cat Shows, held at the house of Mrs. Miller, at Clapham, Mr. Watson opposed the appointment of Miss Simpson as a judge for the Westminster show. He could not name a person who might have overheard the alleged conversation at Sandy.

Mr. Rose-Innes:—Could not the people at the committee meeting have heard what she said?— Yes; but perhaps you don't appreciate a committee meeting with ladies (laughter).

Mr. Atkinson:—In what respect?— They all talk at once (laughter). Meetings of cat committees are free and easy.

The defendant denied that he made the statements alleged. He had never heard, he stated, any rumours alleging that Miss Simpson took money. At the committee meeting he voted against Miss Simpson being appointed as judge for certain additional classes because he wanted another judge to act. He had no other reason for doing so.

Other evidence having been given confirming Mr. Watson's evidence, the jury returned a verdict in his favour.

SCHOOL OF CRIME.

AN AMAZING "TRUST."

It is estimated that over a million pounds' worth of merchandise in trucks is stolen in New York annually; and according to affidavits published a ring or Trust exists to make this form of theft possible, says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." Isador Rader, of Brooklyn, an estimable citizen and a wealthy merchant to all appearances, has confessed that for some years he has been a leading member of this ring, which he says could never have operated successfully and netted him a big income per year except for the partnership of the police with criminals and the virtual partnership of the wholesale jobbers who bought the stolen goods from the ring and himself.

Rader describes in detail the school he conducted where young criminals were taught the mysteries of truck stealing, with the purloining of bales from steamboat piers, and other forms of thefts as specialities for all youths showing themselves proficient in crime. If all Rader has confessed to the Public Prosecutor is true, one must believe that thieves, policemen, and lawyers in New York have been conspirators in crime.

That Rader maintained a school of crime is at least irrefutable. He was a prosperous man, had a town and country house and a motor-car, and was the proprietor of various businesses. Rader produced affidavits in support of his confession which amaze New York citizens. As the result of his disclosures six police detectives have been dismissed and other measures adopted indicate that his allegations have a considerable basis of truth.

The names of the wholesale jobbers who bought his stolen goods are for the moment withheld, but their connection with the theft syndicate is considered of vital importance because without them Rader and his band could not have existed.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS.

QUESTION OF LEADERSHIP.

The New York correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wired on June 25:—

War in the ranks of the Christian Scientists, now one of the most influential religious bodies in America, has been reopened by the statement of Mrs. Augusta Stetson, to the effect that she is entitled to succeed Mrs. Eddy in the spiritual leadership. In her book, now reviewed in the American newspapers, Mrs. Stetson, who was excommunicated by the directors of the Mother Church, urges the acceptance of her spiritual interpretations in preference to the interpretations now orthodox in the Christian Science congregations.

It is claimed, in behalf of Mrs. Stetson, that the group of men who gained the official and financial control of the Christian Science organisation and machinery after the death of Mrs. Eddy are of heterodox beliefs and practices, and that they have not kept the faith, but have made, in an attempt to conciliate the negligible antagonism of those who do not understand Mrs. Eddy's doctrines, one weak concession after another so-called reason, till now the system is hardly distinguishable from the New Thought or the mental healing movement.

It is stated that Mrs. Stetson will take an early opportunity of ascertaining whether her leadership is acceptable to the majority of her creed. Since her excommunication she has held devotional services each Sunday morning in the bay window of her New York home, commanding a fine view of the first Church of Christ Scientist, which stands as a monument to her zeal and ability. When she came to New York as a disciple of Mrs. Eddy she was almost without her tram fare. The money comprising her donations towards the church building came from her earnings as a Christian Science teacher and healer.

Christian Scientists declare that no question of leadership or pretensions that Mrs. Stetson is a reincarnation of Mrs. Eddy can permanently impair the vitality of their Church, which, they say, is founded securely, upon writings and teachings "which are imperishable."

VALUE OF A NEWSPAPER.

ESTIMATE OF £2,200,000 BY A JUDGE.

"What is the capital value of a great New York newspaper?" is the question that has vexed the tax appraisers of New York who have been trying for the past twelve months to appraise the estate of the late Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, the proprietor of the "New York World" (morning and evening), and the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch," says the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

The Probate Court rejected the first appraisal of the estate at £3,705,023, contending that the value placed on the "New York World" of £616,191 and on the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch" of £223,143 permit of capitalisation on the basis of 19 and 37 per cent. respectively. The judge contended that the basis should be 5 per cent., making the value of the "World" £2,200,000 and of the "Post-Dispatch" £1,600,000. The appraiser, however, was unable to obtain any expert witness who, in view of the peculiar conditions in the newspaper business, would value the "World" at more than £1,000,000 or the "Post-Dispatch" at more than £540,000.

Mr. Arthur Brisbane, the chief editorial writer in the syndicate of newspapers owned by Mr. Hearst, who is reputed to enjoy a salary of £15,000 ayear, declare that the volue of a man half as able as Mr. Pulitzer would be £30,000 a year to one newspaper and £50,000 to two newspapers. He said that the death of Mr. Hearst would seriously affect the capital value of his newspapers, and estimated the value of Mr. Pulitzer's personality as generously as one-half of the total value of the "World" and the "Post-Dispatch."

Mr. Don Seinz, business manager of the "World," said that when Mr. Pulitzer, to meet the competition of Mr. Hearst, reduced the price of the "World" to ½d. in 1896 the circulation increased by 88,000 copies, but the profits disappeared. Economies in the returns of unsold papers were then effected, amounting to £900 a week, while an additional £20,000 a year was earned by "syndicating" news to newspapers in other towns.

A PAPUA TRIBE.

For some psychological reason of oher we cannot take anything like the same interest in equatorial as in Polar exploration. A considerable portion of Papua is still unknown, says the "Daily Chronicle," but Governor J. H. Murray, who is a brother of the Oxford Greek Professor and dramatist, is constantly making new discoveries. In his latest report he describes a remarkable tribe armed with enormous bows seven feet long and daggers skilfully made from the bones of the cassowary. If he is not captured by cannibals, Governor Murry may yet immortalise himself by discovering the missing link. According to the coast natives, there is somewhere in the interior of Papua a tribe with tails.

MARRIAGE DILEMMA.

CEREMONY IN SCHOOL ALLEGED TO BE ILLEGAL.

There has been a surprising sequel to a marriage solemnised at Matlock on Tuesday June 24, by the Rev. J. Harryman Taylor, Circuit Superintendent Minister of the Primitive Methodist Church.

The bride was Miss Fanny Ash, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ash, of Woburn-villas, West Matlock, and the bridegroom was Mr. Arthur Henry Taylor, only son of Mr. John Taylor, of Haarlem, near Wirksworth.

Owing to the Primitive Methodist Church being in the hands of the decorators and not to be reopened until Sunday next the ceremony took place in the adjacent schoolroom, which is a separate building.

Just as the service was concluding, says a contemporary, a gentleman visitor, who did not disclose his name, reported to the local registrar (Mr. Evans) that the wedding was "illegal," as the building was not licensed for marriages, the licence covering only the church and not extending to the schools.

The ceremony was concluded, and the facts have now been reported to the Registrar-General in London. Thenewly wedded pair left Matlock by train for the Burton-on-Trent district for the honeymoon.

Interviewed by a "Daily News" representative yesterday, the Rev. J. Harryman Taylor stated he had no idea the school was not licensed for the wedding. He took it the whole of the premises were included in the license.

When told that the record only intimated that the church was the place for theceremonial, Mr. Taylor remarked, "Well, if it proves to be so, all there is to do is to have the marriage service all over again."

Everything now depends on the decision of the Registrar-General.

ODD LENGTHS IN LEGS.

WHY "NO ONE IS PERFECTLY SYMMETRICAL."

A medical witness, Dr. C. W. Cooke, giving evidence in the London Sheriff's Court, remarked: "I venture to assert that if you measure the legs of everyone in this Court you would not find a person who has a pair of equal length."

Counsel: That is rather disquieting. Dr. Coke agreed counsel, however, that the disproportion had no detrimental effect.

"It only means that no one is perfectly symmetrical," he said.

DAILY MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

POLISH LIVER SOUP.
SAVOURY CREAM.
BRAISED BREAST OF MUTTON AND ASPARAGUS.
DUCK EN DAUBE.
ANCHOVIES A LA TOSCANE.
FRANGIPANE.

POLISH LIVER SOUP.

Well wash a sheep's liver, slice, roll the slices in peppered and salted flour, and fry in fat with an onion finely shredded. Pound all well with a large cupful of baked crumbs, and set to simmer in a seer of water until it is reduced by a third; pulp through a sieve, add flavouring to taste, the beaten yolk of an egg and minced parsley.

SAVOURY CREAM.

This may be made with any shell fish. With the shell boiled down make stock for a teacupful of well flavoured aspic, which must be made very stiff as cream has to be whipped into it. Into the cup of aspic whip another of cream or undiluted tinned milk which makes a very good and less costly substitute, add a tablespoonful of mayonnaise sauce and the little odds and ends of the fish. In a border mould place some slices of hard-boiled egg, beetroot and nice pieces of the fish and fill up with the prepared whip. Set on ice and when turned out fill the centre with any nice salad dipped in, or masked with, a sharp vinaigrette sauce. This is a delicious and pretty dish.

BRAISED BREAST OF MUTTON AND ASPARAGUS.

Braise the breast with a blanched onion, carrot and a very little stock. Let it get cold in the gravy, then bone it carefully, set it to simmer in some stock till it is all reduced to a glaze (to this end the addition of gelatine and Lemco helps largely in this climate); fry some slices of bread till crisp and dish up the meat with the one in between each slice of lamb round some asparagus covered with any nice sauce to taste.

DUCK EN DAUBE.

Fry some almonds crisp and roll in cayenne and salt. Pound them up with some cooked potato, a dash of onion and lime juice, and bind with an egg. Stuff the duck with this, after carefully removing the breast bone. Tie into shape and braise in a little of a cupful of stock which should be made from the giblets, and a blanched onion or two. Reduce the sauce and gravy and add gelatine to set it, flavour with a little currant jelly and port wine; when the duck is cold and the stock strained and nearly setting pour over the duck to form a thick glaze over and round it.

ANCHOVIES A LA TOSCANE.

Pound the duck's liver and season rather highly, spred it on some fried crusts and lay on that some anchovies or redfish which have been marinaded in vinegar and a drop or two of tobasco sauce and onion juice. Serve very hot.

FRANGIPANE.

Whisk six eggs till they are very light, add gradually ¾ seer of milk and a heaped tablespoonful of flour, and the same of castor sugar. Set it in a clean pan stood in another of boiling water, and stir till the custard becomes moderately thick, adding a tablespoonful of butter, two of powdered macaroons, the grated rind of a lime and a wineglassful of rum. When nearly done stir in a teaspoonful of vanilla essence. Serve after cooling on ice, in custard glasses.

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